THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X---No. 4. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DEMOCRACY.

The New York Convention.

Incidents of Saturday's Proceedings—Gossip About the Candidates—Chase and His Platform.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

The Scene in Tammany Hall.

Looking from the contracted quarters assigned to the press, the scene in the hall was very interesting on more than one account. On one side of the platform which occupies one-third of the southern end, was the telegraph office, with its noisy instruments, its busy operators, and its bustling pages running to and fro with despatches to and from anxious delegates and their constituents in all parts of the country, and from the many representatives of the provincial press to their respective, and, in some cases, respectable journals, hundreds of miles away. On the other was the office of the Associated Press, wherein Mr. Simonton marshaled his forces, and whereforth he despatched during the day an amount of reading matter which, as published in columns printed in nearly every State, would make a volume rivaling in size almost any dictionary given to the world before the time of Noah----Webster. The galleries were crowded with flushed faces, and panting forms divested of vests and denuded as to coats and neckties. To the credit of the galleries be it said, that most of the occupants were matcheaded, and that during the proceedings of the Convention there was no disturbance, and but little noise, except where it had been prescribed that the applause should be brought in. That the hint, which was always given by some *recognoscenti*, near the Speaker's stand, was quickly taken and as promptly acted upon, can be easily guessed. That a blunder was made at one very interesting stage of the ceremonies will be seen directly.

Scattered over the room were veteran Democrats, upon whose bald heads the eye rested out a moment, as the reflection of the light from the windows was painful, and the memories called up when one recognized the faces so long prominent in the past history of the party of slavery and corruption were by no means pleasant. There were other heads, however, on younger shoulders, which have governed the actions of men and communities in the wrong direction, but which may yet be turned, through the influence of an advancing civilization, to become the source of much that shall redound to the honor and glory of our country.

Certain Notable Delegates.

At the head of the Pennsylvania delegates sat Heister Clymer, a man of strong build, of great mental power, and possessing a strength of will truly astonishing when one considers the bitter disappointments to which he has been subjected in his short life of 43 years. He always dresses neatly; is a quiet, gentlemanly speaker; is fluent and graceful, and in knowledge of Parliamentary usage, in quickness to seize a point, whether of logic or strategy, has no superior in the Convention. Not far from him sat the notorious Bill McMullen, too well known to the general public to require description. He was very quiet on Saturday, and probably will be during the entire session, as his province is not to talk, but to organize the rougher working material of his party for active service during a campaign. One of the most noticeable men in the Convention is General Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest, the hero of the Fort Pillow massacre—tall, fine looking, well-formed, nervous, and evidently not disinclined to attract attention. Surrounded by the delegates of his State sat Wade Hampton, of Confederate Cavalry fame, a strong, vigorous, active-looking man, of splendid personal appearance, and for a time the observed of all observers. Not far from him a tall, brown-faced Georgian Colonel Phil. R. Simmons, once a private in the 43d Georgia, and afterwards promoted by rapid degrees to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 23d, a very quiet, easy, self-possessed man of excellent physique, to whom the business of the Convention is for the time a matter of the most unbounded interest. At the head of the New York delegation, S. J. Tilden, a sexagenarian, the ablest, coolest, wiliest-looking delegate in the Convention. Among the Alabamians, C. C. Langdon, once a Whig of the most unyielding sort, now a so called disciple of Andrew Jackson whom, in his Mobile *Advertiser*, in years gone by, he tried long and earnestly to consign to ignominious oblivion. The largest man in the Convention, Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, six feet one and a half in his stocking feet, sat fanning himself in the midst of his motley brethren from Pennsylvania.

Belmont the "August."

The Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, August Belmont, was the first actor in the performances of Saturday, and, despite his sweet German accent, brought down the house in rounds of applause at the stated times. Mr. Belmont is a modest looking gentleman, a little bald on that part of the head most frequently seen from the galleries, and is much idolized by the party when money is required to pay expenses. He is a devoted Democrat, and is supposed to wield more influence among Democratic President-makers than any other man.

From the N. Y. Times of this morning.

Sundry Candidates and their Supporters.

New York has at last resolved to vote for Hon. Sanford E. Church, but does not expect to make this vote more than complimentary. This is merely a cover; the real party is to be brought forward after the Convention has, after many ballots, become wearied, fatigued, glad to take any card that may be skillfully forced in their hands by the adroit Tammanyites. Whether this will be Hendricks, English of Connecicut, or Governor Seymour remains to be seen. Of the last-named a delegate wittily observes that he gives most excellent *private* reasons why *he* should not be nominated, and still better *public* reasons why nobody else should be nominated.

Pennsylvania has, at last, after much courting, watching and praying, found a candidate in the person of Governor Packer, who is to be brought forward and pressed. If he be dropped, Hancock is to have a complimentary vote. This is, of course, fatal to Hancock's hopes as a candidate—his only chance being the firm, united, and persistent support of his own State. Both these votes amount to nothing, and the delegation has yet to develop a practical policy. The Western Pennsylvania delegates, with their constituents, are earnest for Pendleton.

New England is still mixed—divided between Pendleton, Blair, Hendricks and Chase men.

The Hendricks movement is smothered, subdued, but not destroyed. Every hour or so Tammany touches the galvanic battery, the corpse rises and looks in a menacing manner at Pendleton, and then lays down again with folded, peaceful hands, as if praying for oblivion and rest. Mr. Hendricks is tired of waiting for news of his nomination, and is reported to be sending agents here to operate on the delegates.

Governor English is in town, wants the nomination, and like Governor Seymour, has the advantage of personal presence and working with the delegates. One of these candidates affects coyness, but the other tries the opposite tack.

Chase is still talked of, and every man who is connected with the banks is in his interest. He has votes here and there—some in Maine, some in Georgia, two in North Carolina, and one in Virginia—and can, upon the pinch, secure the solid vote of New York, but the great body of the Convention is hostile to his pretensions.

The Frank Blair movement is more skillfully worked than any other. He can get the vote of Missouri, Maryland, and Virginia whenever his name shall be brought forward. Pendleton is the preference of these States, but Blair is their second choice, and the same is true in the main of Kentucky and part of Tennessee.

Pendleton still holds the great Northwest solid, save a slight defection in Michigan. All the States of the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries, embracing the country from the Lake of the Woods to the Alleghany Mountains, including Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and most of Tennessee, cry out for Pendleton as a first choice. Nearly all the delegates from Maryland and Virginia also prefer him, though the latter may not vote for him at the outset.

The Southern vote will scatter. It may be reserved or thrown as complimentary votes until the North clearly indicates a preference. When that shall be evinced, the South will not, by blanks, complimentary votes or dispersion, prevent a choice. That would expose them to as much criticism as an undue haste to secure a favorite.

North Carolina under the leadership and influence of General Clingman, will vote for Hancock. Virginia will probably first cast a complimentary vote for ex President Pierce or Frank Blair. Tennessee will divide between Johnson and Pendleton. Johnson will not get many votes, the amnesty dodge coming too late, and being too gross a bid to deceive anybody. The other Southern States are likely to split up like New England. California will vote for Field until she can find out the strong man to tie to.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Strength of the Candidates.

Pennsylvanians remain firm for Packer, and have issued a circular in which they give his claims for the position, and his ability at considerable length. There are some twenty-eight men in the delegation who profess their determination to stick by him to the last. As the delegation votes as a unit, the vote of that State will be cast for Packer, until they see there is no possibility of uniting sufficient strength upon him to secure his nomination.

Governor English developed considerable strength last night in the New England delegation, and there is a fair prospect of getting about one-half of the New England vote. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are a unit for Chase, but at last accounts it was not certain whether the former State would give her vote to him on the first ballot, although they have not as yet been able to unite upon any other name which has been presented.

The friends of Andrew Johnson now claim that Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi will vote for him on the first ballot. But this does not tally very well with the claims of some of the other candidates, for the friends of Hancock claim the latter State for him on the start at least.

Pendleton and his Adherents.

At the meeting of the Ohio delegation yesterday the following persons resigned their seats: Wash. McLean, delegate at large; Joseph G. Butler, of the First District; John H. Stone and Granville Stokes, of the Third; and Jere. Williams, of the Fifteenth. Their places were filled by the following:—Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. George H. Pugh, Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, and General George W. Morgan. This, it is reported, is done in order to secure men who have a better knowledge of parliamentary law and more speaking talent in the delegation.

A committee was also appointed at the meeting of the delegation to visit other delegations during the evening, and ascertain the precise vote that Pendleton will receive, and report to the Ohio delegation this morning. His friends have made a mass of the votes they believe he will receive, as soon as the different delegations have finished their complimentary voting, which they anticipate will be concluded on the second or third ballot. They claim the following, therefore, as the third or fourth ballot:—

	Votes.		Votes.
Alabama	4	Minnesota	4
Arkansas	3	Mississippi	4
California	5	Missouri	11
Connecticut	3	Nebraska	3
Delaware	3	Nevada	3
Florida	3	New Hampshire	2
Georgia	4	New Jersey	3
Illinois	16	North Carolina	4
Indiana	13	Ohio	21
Iowa	8	Oregon	3
Kansas	3	Rhode Island	2
Kentucky	11	South Carolina	3
Louisiana	3	Tennessee	5
Maine	3	Texas	2
Maryland	7	Virginia	5
Massachusetts	4	Wisconsin	8
Michigan	4		
Total			180

Necessary for choice, under the two-thirds rule, 212.

The 180 votes is the number claimed by the friends of Pendleton on the third or fourth ballot. He will probably start in the Convention with from 115 to 120 votes, which will be more than any other candidate will receive on the first ballot.

Several of those States claimed will vote for other candidates on the start—for instance, California and Nevada will vote for Judge Field, and Mississippi either for Hancock or Johnson.

Important Letter from Mr. Chase.

The following letter from a distinguished statesman of Ohio, addressed to a gentleman in this city, was sent to Chief Justice Chase last week:—

June 25.—There is a growing disposition among the Democracy of the West to accept of Chief Justice Chase as their candidate. If cordially received by the party, his election will be certain, and it is the safest and best we can do. I see the *Commercial* doubts his consenting to leave the question of suffrage without distinction of race to the States, and considers it a departure from his long avowed principles. This I do not perceive. Chase is in favor of two things—the Constitution of the United States, including the rights of the States under it, and suffrage without distinction of race, and I think he has never said he would violate the first in order to secure the last, and it is not an inconsistency or a departure from principle to refuse the attainment of an end, however desirable, by an assumption of ungranted powers.

REPLY OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

In returning the foregoing letter to the gentleman to whom it was addressed, the Chief Justice very clearly and tersely defines his position on the question of suffrage in relation to national politics as follows:—

"July 1, 1868.—Please say to your friend that he is entirely right as to my views of suffrage and State rights. What I desire for the Southern States is peace and prosperity, with all disfranchisements and disabilities removed, and all rights restored to all citizens, and it is my opinion that these ends will be best secured by according suffrage to all citizens. But the practical disposition of the question of suffrage, as well as all other domestic questions, is for the people of the States themselves, not for outsiders. On this question I adhere to my old State rights doctrines.

"In the event of nomination and success, I trust that I should so act that neither the great party which makes the nomination, nor the great body of patriotic citizens whose co-operation would insure success, would have any cause to regret their action. It is an intense desire with me to see the Democratic party meeting the questions of the day in the spirit of the day, and assuring to itself a long duration of ascendancy. It can do so if it will."

Sanford E. Church.

The *World* says editorially:—

"The New York delegation have proceeded with great deliberation, because they thought it due to the State, and to the cause, that they should not give their support to any candidate whom they were not determined to stand by until two-thirds of the Convention are brought to his support. They have given a liberal consideration to every candidate from other States, but in a comparison of their competing claims the New York delegation have become convinced that Mr. Church is as well qualified as any of them for the office, and has better chances of an election. It is their purpose to adhere to him without wavering, until they secure his nomination.

EUROPE.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, which left Liverpool June 24, and Queenstown, June 25, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those at hand by the Hansa.

[NOTE.—The news by the Hansa will be found on our inside pages.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

Disraeli in France.

The Paris *Moniteur du Soir*, alluding in its bulletin to a recent speech of Mr. Disraeli, says:—

"Mr. Disraeli has very exactly summed up the opinion of the powers and of the political men in Europe, by stating that in the actual state of affairs the political horizon is unclouded by any menace of war. The Government of the Emperor neglects nothing to maintain and strengthen the good understanding which has been so happily established between all the powers. Ideas of moderation and of wisdom facilitate this agreement. They are valuable auxiliaries to the development of the general interests of Europe."

The Pope's Consistory.

On June 22 the Pope held a secret consistory, at which His Holiness nominated several Bishops, and afterwards pronounced two allocutions. The first of these referred to the publication of the bull convoking the General Council, and the other to religious affairs in Austria. In the latter His Holiness deplored and condemned as abominable the Civil Marriage law, and the other laws depriving the Church of control over schools, and establishing freedom of the press and liberty of conscience. The Pope declared these laws null and void, censured their authors, approvers, and executors, praised the conduct of the Austrian Bishops as defenders of the Concordat, and hoped that the Hungarian prelates would follow their example.

Great Conflagration in Bremen.

A disastrous fire occurred in Bremen, June 22, and raged for eight hours. The damage will exceed 1,500,000 thalers.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 6—A. M.—Consols 95¼ for money and 95@95¼ for account; United States 5-20s, 73¾@73⅝; Great Western, 31½; Erie, 46⅜; Illinois Central, 101¾.

FRANKFORT, July 6—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 77¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—A. M.—Cotton firm and prices unchanged. The sales to day will probably reach 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 6—P. M.—Consols 95 for money and 94¾@95 for account. United States 5-20's, 73⅝. Illinois Central, 102. Erie, 46⅛.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—P. M.—Cotton active and buoyant. Uplands, 11¾@11¾; Orleans, 11¾@11⅝. Sales 15,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay, up to the 23d of June, since last report, 31,000 bales. Corn, 35s. 6d. on the spot, and 36s. to arrive. London refined petroleum 1s. 5d. Spirits of petroleum, 1s. Linseed oil, 32s. Sugar firm.

ANTWERP, July 6—P. M.—Petroleum firm at 49 francs.

BEECHER.

His Sermon Yesterday—Politics and Religion Mingled.

In his sermon at Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said:—

It is a momentous question whether any nation has the moral courage to say, we refuse to make material profit on the open opportunities which involve tyranny and wrong. Indeed, it is a most dangerous thing to tempt a nation in this way. Given the promise of a vast commerce, given an increase of wealth as the result of an aggressive and cruel course, and there is hardly any people which will not sink the dictates of humility, generosity, meekness, and kindness for the mere sake of material gain. It remains to be seen if this people have the magnanimity to act from their highest interests. The present political year will decide it, will decide whether they support principles of kindness, large principles, principles of honesty, or whether they respond to the temptation already laid out for them, to become strong by grinding the weak, and to increase by aggression on others. * * Where are the men who are truly great? I have been cognizant, actively cognizant, of public affairs since 1840. From that time to this, two generations have risen and gone beyond. Of their popular idols then and now, it is safe to say that every one of them has been made and is made, simply by rooting himself in a newspaper, and growing as mushrooms do, on a dunghill. We grow more mushroom men than any nation in the world. It only requires ten years to place a man in conspicuity, and to bury him with us. These be men of power, but not of influence. They represent so much physical force, but they influence no one. The past had such. It had Hannibal, Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon, Wellington; and it is true that while they were, they were powerful. But they died, and to-day their deeds and the memory of them leave not a vestige of influence behind. We have such characters in our time, and we are invited to honor them. It remains to be seen if the Americans will spurn these creatures of clay, these masses of animalism, and rise to rewarding men of moral principle, of Christian character, of civil capacity—such a man as has stood by an idea through thick and thin, and has calmly waited till even his foes vindicate his virtue and his courage, by adopting his farsighted, ever-held views as their own.

—In the evening, after the usual devotional exercises, Mr. Beecher selected as his text the fifteenth verse of the twentieth chapter of Exodus: "Thou shalt not steal."

He began by saying that there was no other text in the Bible that was better understood and more universally broken than the one he had just read. There was no other period in our national history when it was broken so often and so openly as at the present day. It was time that this truth, though an old one, should be learned by all parties and all classes and conditions of men. Stealing was going on in every condition of society, and fraud seemed to be the rule in almost every business and profession. In some occupations it had got to become a thing to be expected, and no one was surprised. The railway management of the country was especially corrupt. He honestly believed the majority of the railroads of the United States to be corruptly used for the purpose of enriching the managers at the expense of the stockholders, and that those concerned in their management could be called nothing else than corrupt. Subordinates were also dishonest, and railway companies found it difficult in these days to obtain persons whom they could trust. Mr. Beecher alluded to the government of the City of New York at some length, saying it would be known as long as Sodom and Gomorrah, and for largely the same reasons. The Legislature of New York was also corrupt, and stealing was customary with both parties. It was a question which was most adroit in stealing, the Democrats or Republicans; whichever party went up, it went to steal and whichever party came down came down to mutter because they hadn't a chance to steal. (Laughter.) Corruption was also rife in the Legislature of the States of Pennsylvania, Kansas, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, in the latter State almost as bad as in the State of New York. And now, said the speaker, it is seriously proposed to carry the nation bodily into this ring of thieves, and by the repudiation of the national bonds to steal from those who, in our emergency, advanced their means for the purpose of maintaining our national life and Union. I regard the refusal to pay the bonds of these United States in gold or silver as being, in every disguise and under every possible plea, an atrocious theft; and I pronounce that man, either by mistake or intentionally, a thief who does it, or attempts to procure the doing of it. It is an attempt to make this nation a vast thieving body. (Applause.) It is not an accusation that can be laid against one party or the other. There are thieves in both parties that are clamorous for this national repudiation. This is a crime that I think would not have its parallel even among knaves. It takes a sort of man smirched with patriotism and varnished with piety to do the wickedest thing. (Sensation). A pickpocket would not steal the medicine away from a physician who was healing his own mother. But, while men in the nation's extremity and peril lent their aid, it is now proposed that we shall pick their pockets and steal from them. It is a thing for which there were no titles monstrous enough. It is a thing that every man who has a conscience or a particle of honor ought to hiss at and spew at. It is a shame that the Church—that is so loud against dancing and card-playing, has not a word to say against national robbery, national dishonor, and national dishonesty.

Mr. Beecher then briefly alluded to the growing dishonesty in public and private life, and urged, as the only hope of the nation, the careful educating of the young by their parents and teachers in strict honesty as well as piety. A hymn and the benediction closed the evening's exercises.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Proceedings To-day—Horatio Seymour Permanent President.

Pendleton Gains Strength at the Expense of Chief Justice Chase—Prospects of Hancock, Packer, and Hendricks.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More About the Osage Indian Treaty—Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

Pendleton's Prospects.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Pendleton is very strong for the nomination, but the German vote of Pennsylvania being against him, he cannot be nominated. Pendleton's strength kills off Chase.

New Yorker Will Not be Nominated.

The Convention will not nominate a New York man, as such nomination would destroy Seymour's chance for the future.

Asa Packer's Chance.

Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, is therefore now pressed by the leaders of the German vote.

Judge Chase's Friends.

The friends of Judge Chase have their quarters opposite Tammany Hall. They are working very hard. They say that unless Chase and Hancock are nominated the party cannot succeed.

The First Ballot.

Pendleton will be the strongest man on the first ballot. His friends claim that on the first ballot he will have between 180 and 190 votes.

If Pendleton is Nominated.

Should he be nominated, either Mayor Hoffman, of New York, or Governor English, of Connecticut, will be placed on the ticket with him.

If Pendleton is not nominated he will unquestionably have strength enough to make the nominee, and he must come from one of the Eastern States. In that event, General Hancock will probably be the man, although his name is now scarcely mentioned in connection with the Presidency.

Democratic Enthusiasm.

The wildest enthusiasm prevails this morning. The various clubs are parading the streets and thousands of people are congregated in the vicinity of Tammany Hall. It is next to impossible to give the slightest indications of the "coming man."

The Pennsylvania Delegation and Judge Packer.

The Pennsylvania delegation has expressed a determination to stand by Judge Packer so long as there is a chance probable of his receiving the nomination. His friends are in favor of Senator Richardson, of Illinois, for the Vice-Presidency.

Senator Hendricks

appears to be the second strongest man, but is opposed by the friends of Pendleton. Hancock would be put on the ticket with Hendricks.

Johnson has Southern Friends.

Three or four Southern States are claimed for Johnson.

Sanford E. Church

does not appear to have any strength outside of the New York delegation. This is the gossip of the hour.

The Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions will not probably report before to-morrow.

Question of Adjournment.

From present appearances the Convention will not adjourn before Thursday or Friday.

Seymour being conducted by ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, to the chair, indicates the tendency towards Packer. It will narrow down to Packer and Hendricks. The enthusiasm for Seymour, when he took the chair, had no bounds. All the influences of Pennsylvania, particularly the Germans, are now in favor of Packer.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

A Tremendous Crowd.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The police arrangements in Fourteenth street were inadequate this morning to keep back the surging crowd, which so blocked up the passage to Tammany Hall that the delegates and reporters had much difficulty in entering. Owing to this cause it was half-past 10 o'clock before the delegates were generally in their seats.

The Convention was called to order by the temporary Chairman at a quarter before 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. William Quinn, of New York.

The President announced as the business in order the reading of the journal of Saturday.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, moved to dispense with the reading. Agreed to.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, presented a series of resolutions, which were referred without reading.

The Workingmen's Delegation.

General Morgan, of Ohio, moved that the delegation from the Workingmen's Convention be invited to seats on the floor. Agreed to.

Horatio Seymour, Permanent President.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:—For President, Horatio Seymour (great cheering); and a Vice-President and Secretary from each State. Also recommended that the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864 be adopted for the government of the Convention.

Mr. Mackin, of Ohio, moved the adoption of the report and the discharge of the committee.

A delegate from Florida inquired whether in the adoption of this report the two-thirds rule, in balloting for Presidential candidates, would require for nomination two-thirds of the entire Convention or two-thirds of the vote to be cast in the Electoral College.

The Chair put the question on the acceptance of the report and the discharge of the Committee, which was decided in the affirmative, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Murphy of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, asked permission for the said committee to sit during the sessions of the Convention. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hammond of North Carolina, to conduct the permanent President to the Chair. Governor Seymour proceeded to the chair amid great cheering, long continued.

Seymour's Address.

He briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. Counselled moderation, toleration, and harmony. He said that most of the important questions were forced upon the consideration of this Convention by the resolutions of the late Chicago Convention. He discussed briefly the Republican platform, accused that party of violating its own declarations against repudiation and unequal taxation, and then asserted solicitude for the soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans.

He accused the dominant party of an extravagant wasting of the public money, tainting the national credit, expediting immigration by overburdening labor with taxation, and breaking down all constitutional guarantees of republican liberty. He denied the assertion of the Republican Convention that the principles of the Declaration of Independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil, for in ten States of the Union military power suppresses the civil law.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Commissioner Taylor Defends the Osage Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following is a copy of the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Senator Henderson:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, June 23, 1868.—To the Hon. J. B. Henderson, Chairman Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.—SIR:—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives reported, on the 18th instant, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the House:—

"*Resolved*, (As the sense of the House of Representatives), That the treaty concluded on the 27th of May, 1868, with the Great and Little Osage Tribe of Indians, both in its express terms and stipulations, and in the means employed to procure their acceptance by the Indians, is an outrage on their rights; that in transferring to a single railroad corporation 8,000,000 acres of lands, it not only disregards the rights and interests of other railroad corporations in the State of Kansas, and builds up a frightful land monopoly in defiance of the just rights of the settlers and of the people of the United States; but it assumes the authority repeatedly denied by this House to dispose of those lands by treaty, otherwise than by absolute cession to the United States, and for purposes which Congress alone is competent to promote."

I was President of the Commission which negotiated the treaty referred to, and conducted the negotiations on the part of the United States, assisted by Superintendent Thomas Murphy, agent G. C. Snow, and special agent Albert G. Boone, co-commissioners. The accusation clearly implied in the resolution that improper means were employed to procure the consent of the Indians is, I believe, utterly without foundation in facts. I am certain that not the slightest threat or promise was made by any one to obtain the consent of any one of the chiefs or headmen, all of whom freely and eagerly signed the treaty publicly in open council, with every apparent manifestation of satisfaction with its provisions. Indeed, not only were those who signed the treaty satisfied with its provisions, but the whole tribe and all the settlers on the lands, so far as we had means of judging, seemed also satisfied with them. As this treaty has been by the Senate referred to the committee of which you are chairman, as the resolution of the House impliedly accusing this Commission of official misconduct, was adopted by the House without any information having been given to me or to my colleagues that any charge affecting my official conduct or that of my colleagues on said Commission, was being considered by the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House, and as on my own behalf, and on behalf of my colleagues, I most positively and emphatically deny that any improper means were employed by us to be employed by others to obtain the consent of the Osage chiefs and head men, or any of them, to the said treaty; as we are conscious that in making said treaty we have done our duty, and done it worthily and well, having in view the best interests of the Indians, of the people of Kansas, and of the general public of the United States. As our good fame and official reputation, which are to us above all price, are deeply involved, I, therefore, appeal through you to your honorable committee to investigate most searchingly and thoroughly the whole history of the negotiation of this treaty, and all the circumstances connected with the transaction, and report fully the conclusions of your judgment, to the end that neither the reputation of officers of this Department, nor important work committed to and carefully executed by them, shall be injured or lost by ex parte investigations, but that simple justice may be done. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner.

The North Carolina Representation.

The entire North Carolina delegation, with the exception of David Heaton, from the Second District, are now here, ready to take their seats. General Paine, of Wisconsin, has their credentials, and will probably present them to day, and ask that they be sworn in. The Legislature of North Carolina has adopted the Constitutional amendment, and complied with the various reconstruction acts of Congress. The Legislature will elect United States Senators to-morrow week. The principal candidates are Messrs. Abbott, Sloane, Poole, and Heaton.

The Louisiana Senators.

The Legislature of Louisiana elects Senators to-morrow. It is thought one of them will be a colored man. There is not a quorum in the House this morning. Not a single Democrat is in the hall, nearly all of them being in New York.

Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Hon. William D. Kelley, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Naval Committee be directed to inquire into the regularity and legality of the purchase of planing and riveting machines, Cameron guns, and tools and machinery generally by Theodore Zeller, Engineer of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and that it be authorized to hold sessions in the city of Philadelphia, or to send a Sub-committee thither for this purpose.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Fourth of July Casualties—Suicides—Movements of Reverdy Johnson.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Generally speaking, the incidents, accidents, etc., of the late independence anniversary were few and uninteresting. There were some small fires from the roofs of the houses catching as a consequence of rockets and fireworks, but they were unimportant.

A negro named Rufus Sheddle was accidentally shot dead.

Solon Beal, a well-known citizen, attempted to drown himself because of pecuniary difficulties.

John McCarty committed suicide by opening a vein in his arm.

Bazley Keys, an old merchant, died.

Most of the excursionists have returned safely.

Business is again resumed, and things are steady.

Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation to a complimentary entertainment proffered by his friends in Annapolis on the 21st instant. He also accepts an invitation to an entertainment by his Baltimore friends, and will sail on the 1st of August for Europe in the steamer Baltimore of the Bremen line. It is confidently asserted he would refuse the nomination to the Presidency by the New York Convention even if offered. He wishes to retire from political life with his present high office, and is determined to do so.

It is very hot.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The "Glorious Fourth."

FORTRESS MONROE, July 4.—The "Fourth" at this place passed off in a very quiet manner. At 12 o'clock a national salute was fired, and in the evening a very fine display of fireworks was given under the direction of the Ordnance Department.

A Court-Martial.

A general Court-martial has been convened here by order of General Grant for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it. The following officers are detailed for that duty:—Brevet Brigadier General J. B. Roberts, President, Brevet Major C. P. Eakin, Brevet Captain C. P. Hazleton, Lieutenants J. Dillenbach, 1st Artillery, A. E. Clark, 3d Artillery, B. F. Ryer, 2d Artillery, Albion Howe, 4th Artillery, R. D. Potts, 3d Artillery; Brevet Major J. B. Campbell, Judge Advocate.

Naval Movements.

The United States steamer Ascutney, from Washington, has just passed up the Roads for Norfolk, with a distinguished party of visitors on board.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 6, 1868.

The stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans were in fair demand, the new issue sold at 102¾, an advance of ¼, and old do at 99¼, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48¾@49, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29@29½, a decline of ½; Lehigh Valley at 54¾, a decline of ½; and Norristown at 68½ no change. 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elmira preferred; 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 55½, an advance of ½; 61 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Hestonville; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31; and Girard at 61, no change.

Canal shares were dull. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20¾ for preferred do.; and 21¼ for Lehigh Navigation.

—The following dividends have been declared by the Companies named:—

	Per cent.
Enterprise Insurance Company	4
Bank of North America	10
Fame Insurance Company	3

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New	102⅝	300 sh Read R	ls. 49
$4000 do. New	ls. 102¾	300 do	2d. 48⅝
$2 00 Pa 6s, 3 series	104	200 do	ls.c. 49
38 sh Mech Bk	ls. 81	600 do	c. 49
25 sh Girard Bk	ls. 61	100 sh Catawissa Pf	30 29
62 sh Penna R	ls. 52½	100 do	30 29
35 do	52½	100 do	b60. 29½
100 sh Butler Coal	4½		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9:30 A. M.	140⅝	11 00 A. M.	140⅝
10:00 "	140⅝	11:54 "	140⅝
10:13 "	14 ½	12:00 M.	140⅝
10:30 "	140⅝	12:30 P. M.	143⅝

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110¼@110½; 3 days, 110¾@110¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do., 1864, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 106¾@107½; do. 7-30s, June, 108⅜@108⅝; do. July, 108¾@108½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; August, 1865, 118¾@118¾; do. September, 1865, 118@118½; do. October, 1865, 117¾@118. Gold, 140¾@140⅞. Silver, 133¾@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. July, 1865, 108¼@108¾; do. July, 1867 108¾@108¾ 1868, 108¾@108¾; 5-, 10-40s, 106¾@107½; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 108¾@108¾; 3d series, 108¾@1 8¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 113@113¼; old 5-20s, 113¾@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, 111@111¼; 5-20s, July, 108¾@109; do., 1867, 108¾@109; do., 1868, 108¾@109¼; 10-40s, 107@107¼; 7-30s, June, 108¾@109; do., July, 108¾@1 9. Gold, 140¾.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R	135½	Chi. and R. I. R	106
N. Y. and E. R	70¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Ph. and Rea. R	95¾	R. R	109¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Pacific M. S. Co	97⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R	87	Gold	140¾
Chi. and N. W. com	79¼	Market steady.	
Chi. and N. W. pref	82		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 6.—There is no vitality in the Flour market, and prices favor buyers. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7 75@8 50 for superfine, $8 50@9 for extras, $9 50@10 50 for common and good Northwestern extra family, $10@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9 25 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market. Sales of 1500 bushels good and prime red at $2 20@2 30. Rye is selling at $1 90@1 95 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet; sales of yellow at $1 13@1 14 and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1 10@1 11. Oats are scarce and steady; sales at 85@86c. for Pennsylvania and 88@89c. for Southern.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and is wanted at $6 50@7. Some holders ask more. Timothy ranges from $2 25 to 2 75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 80@2 85.

Provisions are quiet, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. Pork sells at $28 50@29 for mess, $25 for rump, and $23 for prime. $27 50 is asked for city-packed Mess Beef.

Phil

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Temper of the South.

From the N. Y. Times.

The South suffers now, as before the war, from the unsound judgment and overbearing temper of editors and politicians who profess to speak in its behalf. These men appeal less to the reason than to the passions and prejudices of their audiences. They estimate the people and policy of the North from a partisan standpoint, and endeavor to prove their fidelity to their own section by abuse and misrepresentation of all others. They scout the idea of reconciliation, spurn as insulting the settled results of the conflict, and act on the hypothesis that they best earn the confidence of their neighbors by the constant display, in their name, of extreme demands. The effect is unfortunate for the South. It is made responsible for the course of its extremists, and suffers for sins of which in the aggregate it is not guilty.

The injustice is not intentional, and, to a certain extent, is unavoidable. The South knows little of the present feeling and purpose of the North; and the North is imperfectly acquainted with the condition, the spirit, and the disposition of the South. Each is, in a large degree, dependent upon the materials for the formation of opinions which are furnished by the journals and the public speakers of the other. And these are not absolutely trustworthy sources of information. In the nature of things, they reflect what is on the surface rather than the deep under-currents of society; and the consequence is a mutual misapprehension, as between the sections, which operates injuriously on both.

Of the reality of this injury, so far as the South is concerned, we have evidence in the reported statements of the Rev. Dr. Sears, the agent of the Peabody educational fund, who in that capacity has recently investigated the condition of the Southern States. Addressing a Boston audience, Dr. Sears declares "that both sections of the country do very materially misunderstand and misinterpret each other;" and he suggests as the most effectual method of correcting error the interchange of "delegations from the middling classes—sober-minded men," whose visits and representations, he thinks, "would do more to bring about a good order of things than all that can be accomplished in a formal way."

Dr. Sears' exposition of the prevailing temper in the Southern States is on the whole satisfactory. The extinction of slavery, he testifies, is acquiesced in by the better portions of the community "sincerely and without reluctance."

"All the consequences of emancipation will be admitted, and are to a very great extent admitted now; and whatever may be the views entertained in regard to the past, there is this conviction, becoming more and more general every day, that all their society, all their institutions of society, and all the working of their system, is to be recast, and Northern principles are to prevail. They say this in a whisper, but they say it."

The consciousness of the fact that the development of the vast resources of the South is contingent upon Northern help, is producing its natural effect; and the determination spreads to adapt Southern economies nearer to the standard which has worked advantageously at the North. "Education, universal education, has become to no small extent the favorite doctrine with many of the strongest and most influential minds." "I have scarcely found a man who entered more heartily into the subject," says the Doctor, "than the Treasurer of the Confederate Congress and men of similar positions." Over this class the noisy politician has little influence. They neither share his enmities nor approve the violent and offensive course which he advocates persistently. It is the standing difference between the good principle and practical sense of a people and the demagogueism with which they are so perpetually afflicted.

The conclusion in regard to Northern settlers which Dr. Sears has arrived at, after journeying through eight or ten States, differs from the common version of implacable hostility. He does not conceal the bitter feeling which existed at the close of the war towards the North and its citizens. "But that feeling is to a remarkable degree passing away." The cause of the change he does not attempt to explain. The fact is as he states, and he states it emphatically. There are qualifications and exceptions, of course, which time and other considerations will alone remove. Generally, however, the assurance is given that "any man coming in ordinary civility and human kindness will not only be received, but sought and welcomed." More than this it were folly to expect. The obligations of courtesy and respect for others' opinions are reciprocal.

Repudiation and its Remedy.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In obedience to the shameless resolution of a majority of the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent. on the interest of the bonds of the United States, to be deducted by the Secretary of the Treasury from the interest agreed to be paid upon the National Bonds by the terms thereof, the Committee while protesting against the knavery of the act, reported a bill, which enacts that on all bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent. only 5½ per cent. shall be paid; on all bearing interest at 5 per cent., 4½ per cent. shall be paid; and on all bearing interest at 3 per cent. only 2½ per cent. shall be paid. This does not exactly correspond to the requirement of the House, as it taxes the 6 per cent. bonds only 8½ per cent., the 5 per cent. bonds 10 per cent., the 4 per cent. bonds 12 per cent., and the 3 per cent. bonds 16⅔ per cent.; whereas the order of the House required that none of the bonds should be taxed less than ten per cent. and would have been literally complied with if the bill reported by the Committee had taxed them 100 per cent., i. e., repudiated them in whole, instead of in part. It is obvious that whatever gain is to be made by taxing them 10 per cent., the gain of taxing them 100 per cent. is just ten times greater. We do not hesitate to denounce this vote of the House as a great national shame. Even though it be carried no further, the nation stands disgraced in the righteous judgment of the civilized world, so far as the action of its House of Representatives can degrade the people they represent, or permanently pollute the nation's honor. Repudiation, which had hitherto lurked in ambush, suspected but not apparent, has stalked boldly into Congress, and won its first audacious but tremendous victory.

Every man who sincerely voted for this proposition (one or two are reported to have voted for it in order to move a reconsideration) is either a repudiator or an ignoramus who does not understand the nature of his vote. If it is more charitable to indulge in the latter supposition than the former, we are content to give the benefit of the distinction to as many members of Congress as may claim it. Let us analyze this vote. The resolution was passed by 92 yeas to 55 nays. Of the 92 yeas, 31 were Democrats and 61 Republicans. Of the nays 2 were Democrats and 53 Republicans. Of the 61 Republicans who voted for this act of repudiation, 49 were from States south or west of Pennsylvania. Of the 55 members who voted to pay the interest we had agreed to pay, 22 were from States south or west of Pennsylvania. The vote of the Southern and Western Republicans, therefore, was 49 for taxing the bonds to 22 against it, while the Western Democrats were unanimous for that course. While there is, therefore, a slightly larger majority at the West than at the East in favor of this measure, the difference is not large enough to be very important. And on the whole, as there are far more of the bonds owned at the East than at the West, the figures do not necessarily imply that the West is more unsound on this question than the East. Great unsoundness prevails in both sections. We do not mean to imply that all who vote for taxing the interest on the bonds 10 per cent. would vote for taxing the principal of the bonds out of existence; nor, though the dishonesty of the two acts is the same in kind, would we declare them the same in degree. The difference is as great as between stealing $5, and stealing $50. One is petit larceny, and the other is grand larceny. The former brings a year in the County Jail; the latter, five years in the State Prison. But the steps from the first pollution of the national honor to its repeated and perpetual prostitution are of easy descent and of irresistible tendency. The remedy for these tendencies towards repudiation does not lie in rebukes of knavery, or in exhortation to piety, but in the adoption of such financial measures as shall utilize the national bonds to the utmost extent, and identify them with the financial economy of the people. Mr. Chase did a wise thing, and enhanced immeasurably the national credit, when he organized the National Banking System, and therein provided a business utility for $340 000,000 in national bonds. But for this home market for our bonds, they would not now be worth fifty cents in gold on the dollar, and they would have been negotiable during the war at a far lower rate than they were, thus vastly increasing the expense of the war and bulk of the debt. Congress should perfect the work which Mr. Chase left unfinished, by requiring a larger deposit of bonds from the National Banks now existing, until every dollar of national currency issued should be secured by bonds worth one dollar or more in gold, and until the excess of deposits and loans over the capital of these institutions should be in like manner secured by deposits of national bonds. The National Banking System, whose obligations to the people, whether as holders of currency or as depositors, would thus be secured by deposits equal in gold to the amount of these obligations in currency, would thus be the most secure the world has ever seen, without imposing any greater burden on the banks than is necessary for the security of the public. Indeed, it would be absolutely impossible for either bill-holder or depositor to lose a dollar, and that no matter how soon the country should return to specie payments. Having thus been placed on the rock of specie values, the banking business might be made wholly free by the repeal of that clause of the national bank act which limits the amount of its currency to the $300,000,000 now existing. Banks which had deposited with the Government $1 in gold, or its equivalent in bonds, for every dollar of circulation they are liable for, and for every dollar of excess of their deposits over their capital, will incur no liabilities, whether to bill-holders or depositors, but what they can pay. Under such safeguards Congress could as freely allow everybody to buy and sell money, which is the function of banks, as to buy and sell meat. The effect of such a reform upon our national credit may be judged from the fact that beside basing all our paper currency (if the greenbacks were withdrawn) on specie or its equivalent in national bonds, it would absorb three times as many bonds as the present system, creating an imperative home market for one thousand millions in bonds, instead of $345,000,000 as now. Thus the national debt would become the broad underlying basis and foundation of all private debts, and the interests of all sections of the country and classes of the people in maintaining the national credit would be so obvious that all thoughts of repudiation would cease. It would thus be converted from unproductive and non tax-paying to tax-paying and productive property, without repudiation and without dishonor.

The Proposed Ten Per Cent. Tax on the Interest of Bonds.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to tax the interest of United States bonds ten per cent., in conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives to that effect. We conclude, therefore, that the bill will pass that branch of the national legislature without difficulty or delay. It is to be hoped the Senate will act as promptly and wisely in the matter. No tax could be more just, proper and popular. The following table shows what it will yield:—

COIN INTEREST.

	Debt.	Interest.	Tax.
Sixes	$1,800,015,441	$108,000,925	$10,800,092
Fives	220,812,400	10,040,620	1,104,062
Total	$2,020,827,841	$118 041,546	$11,904,154

CURRENCY INTEREST.

Sixes	$25 962 000	$1 554 120	$155,412
Others	177,215 540	72 405,087	1,240,508
Total	$203,177,540	$13 959,207	1,395,920
		165,257 994	16 065 815
Total currency		$179,217,201	$18,061,735

Nearly twelve millions a year in gold, or over eighteen millions in currency at the present quotation of gold, is a nice round sum to be added to the income of the Government. And who will feel the tax? Not the poor or mass of the industrious classes; for they hold few bonds. And then what is ten per cent. on an interest which in currency amounts to over eight per cent. on capital invested in the bonds? Rich people and the wealthy corporations who own the bonds chiefly can surely afford a tenth of such an enormous interest on their investments. We hold a large amount of these bonds and will gladly pay the tax, and we think the rest of the bondholders, if they be wise, and have any patriotism, will willingly do the same. Only the national banks, moneylenders, and usurers would oppose such a just measure. Some of the organs of the capitalists and Shylock bondholders make a ridiculous fuss about the savings banks, and assert that the depositors in these banks will be the sufferers. This is all nonsense. It does not matter to the depositors in what the banks invest—in United States bonds, in State or city stocks, in loans in mortgages or in real estate. The bank officers invest in whatever is most profitable, and the depositors neither know nor care, so that they get their stipulated interest. No, this tax will only bear upon the rich, who are best able to support the Government, and who draw the largest income from the Government.

But we recommend Congress to apply this income of eighteen millions a year as a sinking fund for the payment of the debt. If it were held sacred for this purpose—and that seems to be its legitimate purpose—the debt would waste away imperceptibly. If it were used at compound interest the debt would be extinguished in about fifty years. Suppose, however, the Government were to take another wise step and withdraw the national bank currency and substitute legal tenders in its place, a saving of over twenty millions a year would be made. From these two sources only nearly forty millions a year could be derived and made a perpetual sinking fund for the debt. The whole of the national debt could thus be extinguished in twenty-five to thirty years, or even in less time if the amount should be used at compound interest. And who would suffer? Who would feel it? The debt, as we said, would waste away in a remarkably smooth and gradual manner, and year after year the people would feel the burden of taxation removed. Congress has begun well in the matter of the ten per cent. tax on the interest of bonds, and we hope it will go farther. Never was there such an opportunity for statesmen, if we have any, to serve the country and to acquire imperishable renown. Who in Congress will rise above party politics and petty measures to inaugurate such a grand scheme for the establishment of a sinking fund and the extinguishment of the debt?

International Bohemianism.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Henry W. Longfellow, the New England versifier, ranks, as we write, equal with "Bull Run" Russell on the roll of collegiate honorary distinction. Each is an LL. D., or Doctor Learned in the Law—the one in the law of doctoring other men's ideas and prosody to suit his own peculiar verbiage and rhyme, and the other in doctoring the war history of different nations after such fashion that the people most interested in the issue of the events frequently fail to recognize them when presented by his pen and are as much puzzled to know what he means as was the late President Lincoln when he read the famously doctored account of the battle of Bull Run and immediately transmitted to the writer that peculiar Washington degree which honored him with permission to remain outside the lines of the Union armies.

Mr. Longfellow has been "toting" around Old England during a few weeks, and the Bohemian interest in Boston and New York is just now experiencing an ecstacy of consolation in the perusal of a mail report from London describing a ceremonial which took place in the venerable and musty hall of Cambridge University on the occasion when the heads of the College, in the presence of some few of the students and a numerous assemblage of the "Mutual Admiration Society" of Great Britain, conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. The American Bohemians assert that the restless, wandering, and aimless fraternity has completed a grand *salute cordiale*, and insist that the British branch has gracefully and liberally repaid in the person of representative Longfellow, the American compliments bestowed on their native luminary in the person of "Jefferson Brick" Dickens, the great delineator of the inside of the docks of the Bow street, the Marylebone, and other police courts of the British metropolis. This account we leave to be settled by the members according to the rules of the order. We must, however, in the name of the two peoples, object most decidedly to the assumption that these Bohemian visits show forth anything of a national character as expressed in the following sentences, printed in a London newspaper of the 17th inst:—"Just as Mr. Dickens was recognized by the Americans as belonging to them, so Mr. Longfellow is claimed by us as one of the great writers of our common English tongue. He represents among us today something more even than American literature; for he represents that community of faith and feeling, of tradition and of language, which makes it impossible that the literature of the one country should ever be foreign to the other."

Lord Byron once inquired of the wife of a London manufacturer of shoeblacking how her husband's firm managed to praise the article daily in a new verse published in a city journal. The lady replied at once, "Lor' bless you, sir, we keeps a poet." If the Boston Bohemians choose to "keep a poet" it is no reason why good-natured old John Bull should be deceived into the belief that the people of the United States and Great Britain have one identical feeling and interest, any more than he would be induced to restore the privilege of the habeas corpus to Ireland by the recitation of the fine lines of a learned pundit of Erin, Jimmy Burns, which reads:—

Your mother is a good man,
And so is your daddy;
It's a cowld frosty mornin',
Come to the fire, Paddy.

Indeed, Mr. Longfellow was found employed in the melancholy occupation of hunting up the grave of his great-grandfather in Carlisle churchyard just previous to the Cambridge College oration. He did not succeed in his search, however, as he himself told the people thus:—"And yet so much strangeness is there that when I come to the land of my fathers I find nowhere any traces of my family or my name." Now, if Longfellow possessed the real *mens poetica* he would knew that a poet *nascitur non fit:* that he is born of Time and Genius from the beginning, and consequently has no ancestry, according to humanity, worth looking after.

But Longfellow was in England not as a poet—for there is no poetry nowadays—but merely as the versifier of American Bohemianism, and in this light the LL D. affair is agreeable. We incline to the opinion, however, that "Jefferson Brick" Dickens has had the most profitable employment. During his late visit to the United States he had conferred on him the degree of L. S. D., or master of pounds, shillings and pence, and was sent home gouty with Delmonico's rich wines, after drawing as many corks as Barnaby Rudge's raven; so that he had only to recline in his stateroom during the voyage and keep counting huge piles of greenbacks. Can the tough parchment of a Cambridge LL.D. and a cemetery visit at Carlisle compare with this? By no means. The American Bohemian account with England is not squared yet. It is nearly as bad as the Alabama claims case.

The Alaska Debate.

From the N. Y. World.

The House of Representatives, for the first time in many months, seems to be disposed to debate upon a subject of national interest. It has so long been a mere machine for registering party majorities on points previously settled in party caucuses and for emitting political pamphlets in the form of elaborately-written speeches, that the country had gradually ceased to take any particular interest in its proceedings. Most men glance at the daily record of its transactions in the public press with no object save to ascertain what measures have or have not been passed to a vote. But the discussion on the question of making an appropriation to pay the Russian Government seven odd millions of dollars for the purchase of the Russian territories in America, a discussion which was opened on Tuesday by Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, with a characteristic effusion in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and which was continued by Messrs. Washburne, Price, and Shellabarger, differs from the habitual effervescences of the House, and deserves a certain measure of public attention. Its most marked and important feature, perhaps, is the recognition which it has educed from sundry Republican members of the facts that the House of Representatives, after all, has duties to perform, and that no member of Congress can honestly vote away the money of the people without understanding why he votes it, and for what.

But this apart, the discussion has been both amusing and instructive. It has given us some very curious glimpses into the relations which exist between the Cabinet and the House, and into the ways and means of the remarkable personage who for some inscrutable reason it pleases Heaven and Mr. Johnson to retain in office as Secretary of State of the United States. We hear from it, for example, that Mr. Seward has really commenced negotiations for the purchase of the Danish province of Greenland, and that the excellent Mr. Banks thinks it a good way of proving his fitness to be sent as Minister of the United States to Russia, to announce that he regards Europe as on the eve of "being drawn into the vortex of a terrible war," and that he thinks it our duty to buy Alaska for the purpose of keeping the French and English, when that "terrible war" shall begin, from troubling our friend the Czar by attacking his walruses and his white bears in Sitka!

The stars in their courses fought against Sisera. But the canicular barks in behalf of Mr. Seward. With the thermometer at 80 deg. in the shade most people will be pleasantly disposed towards a Secretary whose only thought seems to be of glaciers and icebergs. There is something exquisitely seasonable in Mr. Seward's policy. While the winter's snows were heaped high about us and the sleet drove in our faces he could talk only of "Africa and golden joys," of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz. He held up before us pictures lovely as those of Andrew Marvell's beautiful old ballad, and tempted us with visions of

"Summer isles of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea."

It was no fault of his if the globe suddenly collapsed with a fit of subterranean colic. Accidents will happen in the best regulated houses and the most provident Departments of State.

But "storms and earthquakes shake not Seward's design." Against the summer heats he prepares a sherbet of Greenland ice and seeks to serve it up to us with a dish of frozen salmon from Alaska. Is it his fault, again, if Washburnes and Shellabargers suddenly snap at the purse strings in his liberal hands? An earthquake in the tropics was certainly more to be apprehended than economy from a Washburne or a Shellabarger.

The odds, we fear, however, are against our noble Secretary. Banks has done his "level best" for him, but the Alaska business grows more fishy than the fisheries of that unappreciated and perhaps inappreciable investment.

Nature has given Mr. N. P. Banks gifts which would have made his fortune as an auctioneer, and he has never put those gifts to such excellent use as in his plea for Secretary Seward's great land speculations. It is hardly a figure of speech to say that in urging the House to come down with the dust for the rocks of Alaska, the agile member from Massachusetts not only lifted himself to the height of his argument by his own waistband, but fairly turned somersaults in the air at a dizzy altitude from the top of his own head. He implored the stolid creatures before him to remember that the "Pacific Ocean (with the Indian Ocean which geographers treat as part of it) covers 100,000,000 miles, and rolls between 600,000,000 people on one side, and 250,000,000 on the other." He besought them, after duly digesting these pathetic statistics, to reflect furthermore that the "Pacific (with the Indian, etc.), is the sea which is to be the scene of the American triumphs of the future."

"There," exclaimed the impassioned Banks, hammer in hand, "there, gentlemen, we shall fight the battles of the hereafter; there, on the Pacific Ocean, we shall control the institutions and destinies of the world. If we are successful, it is no longer a European destiny or a European civilization—but an American destiny and an American civilization."

Of all which, "Alaska is the key!"

Also, it is necessary to the reputation of our country for common politeness. It is, so to speak, the card-case of the continent. With it we can return visits which have too long been overdue—"visits of digestion," in fact, to the gentlemen who, in ages long remote, were good enough to eat, or be eaten, by our forefathers, from whom we are not descended, but who should not, therefore, be less venerable in our eyes. "It gives us the control of the Arctic; it makes, in substance, Behring's Strait an American sea; it throws out that marvellous chain of islands—the Aleutian Islands—even to the threshold of the Asiatic coast, so that we can send in open boats our citizens from those islands to the Asiatic coast, never being more than two days at sea, and never exposed to any peril whatever. And thus we can return, after the lapse of four hundred years, the visits which Asia made to this country, and by which she left remnants of her people in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, in California, and New Mexico."

It will no longer do to speak of tea as the "cup that cheers but not inebriates." Ever since Mr. Burlingame and his mandarins, with the crystal balls on their soup-plate hats, came among us, the soul of the tea-plant has gone into our blood, where it has set all sorts and conditions of men—divines and brokers, orators and bank presidents—to behaving like the Joblillies and the Garyulies, on the occasion of that famous wedding at which the "great Panjandrum himself" appeared "with the little round button on top," and where they all "fell to playing at the game of catch as catch can till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots." Mr. Banks himself, whose sobriety has been so handsomely attested by the citizens of Portland in times past, cannot resist the seductive infusion of the Chinese herb. All other appeals having failed to disturb the inert mass before him, he beat the Chinese gong with wonderful fury and felicity. As thus:—

"The tale of the Arabian Knights is not more marvellous than the advent of the Chinese nation among the nations of the earth, asking to leave her political isolation and participate in the great movements of the nations hereafter, and it will succeed. Our civilization will be their own civilization, because our civilization is based upon the same idea. The civilization of Europe rests upon the ignorance of the people; the civilization of America and of the East rests upon the intelligence of the people. In China there is not a human being of mature age who cannot read and write. So deep is their veneration for learning that a Chinaman will not step upon a written or printed paper. Intelligence is their law, intelligence is their Government, intelligence is their power, and however they may differ in the institutions of families and of States where this law is the common bond, the union between two families like ours and theirs will lead in the end to the same purpose and the same results. By the possession of Alaska on the north, and of the Aleutian Islands in the centre, amicable arrangements and relations will be made with the Sandwich Islands which cannot be long postponed, and we shall have in our grasp the control of the Pacific Ocean."

Finally, the Russians, quoth Mr. Banks, love us so, that even if we care nothing for the virtuous Chinese, and regard "the tale of the Arabian Knights" with no more respect than the ocular narrative of antiquity concerning Elizabeth Martin, we must still be glad to hand over seven millions and a half of dollars to the power, "the appearance of whose war ships, whether by accident or design in New York and San Francisco, in the darkest hour of the Rebellion, caused France and England to recede, and enabled us to regain our position and our power."

This is very droll, is it not? From the lips of a real auctioneer how capital it would be! What are we to say about it, though, when we reflect that this monstrous mess of ineptitude and ignorance, these sophomoric screams of a metaphysical eagle, these floppings and flappings of pasteboard wings, from the top of a sandpaper rock, represent the supreme wisdom of the American people, embodied in the person of the chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the National Legislature?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share; and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
6 28 10 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 20th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACKMATACK KNEES. 1 31 stuthp

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 5 12

806.—CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—THE HIGHest price paid for Ladies and Gents. Address H. BRITTON, 4 16 1m29 No. 806 SOUTH Street.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in *bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.]

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,

AND DISTILLERS OF

FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKY,

PURE AND UNADULTERATED,

No. 15A South FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 2 thstuwrp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 5 13 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500

NO EXTRAS,

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 322 AND 322 SOUTH STREET

Has large assortment of MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8 6

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwsm

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 10 mw

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 716 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 11 1

TRUSSES.

BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 5 wfm

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS—Hyatt's Patent Lead Band and Cement Sidewalk Lights, Vault Lights, Floor and Roof Lights, made by Brown & Bros., Chicago. For sale, fitted, and laid down by ROBERT WOOD & CO., No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, fwrm 2m Sole Agents for Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE FOURTH AND HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.—The ninety-second annual national holiday occurred on Saturday. It was a dull Fourth of July, compared with former years. The weather was extremely hot, the thermometer standing among the nineties; the sun peeped forth from the darkened sky until its brilliance was again closed by the approach of night. The exodus from the city on Friday was great, and to a stranger in our midst to have witnessed the departure of the many thousands from the numerous railroad depots and steamboat docks, it would have appeared that the whole city was getting out of town in search of a more quiet and less heated place. There being no public demonstration, the citizens celebrated the day to suit their several fancies. The children enjoyed themselves with firecrackers, torpedoes, etc.

Company A, Veteran Artillery, Captain Brady, fired a national salute of thirty-seven guns at sunrise. Salutes were also fired at noon and sunset. The fire-bells were also rung in the same intervals.

The display of the military was creditable. The line was formed on Broad street, the right resting on Poplar, and the division moved at about half-past 8 o'clock over the published route. The line was composed as follows:—The whole under the command of Major-General Charles M. Prevost, First City Troop, Keystone Battery, Washington Grays, National Guards, Gray Reserves, Baxter's Zouaves, Philadelphia City Guard.

The Washington Grays were in their summer fatigue uniform, but were not out in their strength. The National Guards had thinned ranks, many of the members having left the city. The Reserves, under command of Colonel McMichael, were rather strong, and looked well; while Baxter's Zouaves, and the Philadelphia City Guard—the latter under the command of Colonel St. Clair A. Mulholland—made a splendid appearance.

The soldiers of the war of 1812 met in the Supreme Court Room, Alderman Peter Hay presiding, and after adopting a number of appropriate resolutions, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Peter Hay.

Vice-Presidents—Captain William T. Elder, James Peters, Colonel John Swift, Colonel Joseph S. Riley, Colonel Francis Cooper, Colonel John Agnew, Colonel Jos. P. Leclerc, Captain John Wilson.

Corresponding Secretary—Hiram Ayres.

Recording Secretary—John H. Frick.

Assistant Secretary—General Chas. M. Prevost.

Treasurer—James Benners.

Executive Committee—Colonel John Thompson, Captain Jacob H. Fisler, Colonel C. G. Childs, Robert O'Neale, General John Davis, of Bucks county, Charles Lombert and Joshua M. Bethell.

Colonel Joseph S. Riley then read the Declaration of Independence in an impressive manner, after which the meeting adjourned.

At sunrise a handsome American flag bearing the names of Grant and Colfax, was thrown to the breeze at Fifteenth and Federal streets, witnessed by a large number of persons. A national salute was fired about the same time; also, a salute in the evening.

The firemen took great delight on the Fourth in decorating their engine houses. We noticed many beautiful decorations, among the number the Independence House and Steam Fire Engine house, Marion Hose house, Diligent Engine and Empire Hook and Ladder Companies' houses. The Good Intent Hose and Hook and Ladder Company christened their new carriage at the fire on Christian street, below Sixth, on the Fourth.

The Democratic Association of Pennsylvania celebrated the day at their headquarters, Ninth and Arch streets. Mr. Edward H. Weil read the Declaration of Independence, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Charles Buckwalter and Mr. George M. Dallas.

The Young Men's Democratic Association of the Fifteenth Ward threw to the breeze a large and beautiful flag. Speeches were made by several of the members.

The Catholic Philomathean Literary Institute met in the Cathedral School House, and was addressed by Mr. John H. Campbell. Mr. James Reidy read the Declaration of Independence. Short speeches were made by members of the society.

The James Page Library Company fired a salute at sunrise. At 10 o'clock the Immortal Declaration was read and orations delivered.

The Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania held their annual meeting in the morning at No. 1105 Walnut street. The members were promptly in attendance, and the meeting was fairly attended. After transacting the usual routine of business, the society, at 6 o'clock in the evening, sat down to a sumptuous banquet, discussed various topics of interest, drank toasts, and make speeches, etc.

A very large concourse of people attended the opening ceremonies inaugurating the Republican Wigwam in Media on the Fourth. An appropriate and earnest prayer was offered, and Dr. Parrish spoke for over an hour. Hon. James M. Scovel made an elaborate and brilliant speech. The meeting adjourned at 2 P. M.

Quite a number of our citizens spent the day out of town. The up-river boats to Bristol, Burlington, Florence Heights, and intermediate places, carried full complements of passengers, and the places named contained thousands of holiday visitors. The Falls, Laurel Hill Washington Retreat, and other places along the Schuylkill were crowded with men, women, and children; but of all the places Fairmount Park was the general resort, and it may be safely said that ten thousand persons visited the grounds during the day. The city squares were also thronged.

The young men of Nicetown gave a grand picnic at Thompson's Grove, Sixth and Venango streets, which was largely attended, the festivities closing with a display of fireworks. A large piece fell over burning, and threw a number of fire-balls into the crowd of spectators. The ladies and gentlemen scattered promiscuously, but fortunately no damage was done.

The display of fireworks in the evening was grand. Broad street, from Chesnut to Walnut, was crowded with citizens, who had congregated there to witness the beautiful display of fireworks made by the Union League. Their building was handsomely illuminated, and a band of music stationed on the balcony played national airs. Revolving wheels, rockets, red fire, Roman candles, and other fancy pyrotechnics were exhibited for the edification of the masses.

At Broad and Chesnut streets there was still another display of fireworks.

The residents of the First Ward clubbed together and purchased nearly one thousand dollars worth of choice fireworks which they set off for the benefit of an immense crowd of people, on a large lot on South Ninth street, between Tasker and Mountain streets. The display was excellent, and afforded amusement to those congregated for nearly two hours.

On the square of ground fronting on North Seventh street, bounded by Montgomery avenue and Berks street, there was a beautiful display of fireworks.

Besides these mentioned there were other exhibitions gotten up at individual expense for the benefit of the public at large.

The Columbian Archer Club celebrated the day at Sleepy Hollow. Mr. G. Henry Wallace read the Declaration of Independence at 12 o'clock. Mr. William M. Main then delivered an oration. Addresses were made by Messrs. William H. Main and James Cullingham, after which the Club partook of a splendid dinner. The shooting with bows and arrows commenced at 4 o'clock, and the contest was quite spirited. Mr. William H. Main won the first prize, a magnificent bow with arrows to match; Colonel Harry A. Cook won the second, a Maltese cross; Mr. John A. Risden the third, a golden goblet; Mr. James Shaw the fourth, a gold watch. For the poorest, Mr. George Wallace received a leather medal. The following gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:—Mr. William H. Main, President; Mr. George Wallace, Vice-President; Mr. Frederick W. Fisk, Secretary and Treasurer.

POSTPONEMENT.—The laying of the corner-stone of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Twentieth and Christian streets, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed until Sunday, July 19th, by order of Right Rev. Bishop Wood. The ceremony will then be performed by the newly consecrated Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. O'Hara.

ACCIDENTS.—The following is a list of the accidents which have occurred since our last issue:—

Clymer Welsh, aged twenty-six, fell and fractured an arm at Seventh and Bedford streets; Gustavus Forbes, a sailor, had a foot crushed between two vessels so badly that it had to be amputated; Emma Babese, aged 45, fell and dislocated her hip on Bugler street. A lad named Marsh, living at Eighth and Arch streets, had a leg fractured by a fall from a swing on Smith's Island.

About four o'clock yesterday morning George Foster, aged ten years, was seriously burned about the face and hands, occasioned by the explosion of a box of gunpowder.

Two boys were engaged on the Fourth in firing a pistol loaded with stones at the fence of Mr. Perpignan, residing in Erie street, below Fitzwater. At one of the discharges the load went through the fence, striking a little son of Mr. Perpignan in the jaw, where several of the stones yet remain, the child being in great pain.

Frederick Stringfellow, face and hands burned by the explosion of a bottle of powder at Manayunk.

George Clinton, aged 19 years, residing near Seventh and Shippen streets, was shot in the leg by a young man named Michael Haley, on Saturday. Haley was arrested and committed for trial.

Richard Kels, aged 23, had an arm crushed by a passenger car at Third and Noble streets. He was removed to the Hospital.

Samuel Bailey, aged 17 years, residing in Helmuth street, with a finger shot off, occasioned by the explosion of a pistol.

John Haviland, aged 15 years, residing at No. 1721 Lombard street, with a hand injured by the premature discharge of a pistol.

Andrew Bunde, aged 21 years, residing at Seventh and Shippen streets, shot in the eye while passing a crowd of men and boys who were shooting pistols.

William Walters, wounded in the mouth by the explosion of a fire cracker.

Samuel Winkler, residing in Hermitage street, badly burned by the explosion of powder.

William Garland, aged 12 years, residing at Twentieth and Ann streets, with a hand shattered by the premature discharge of a pistol.

Thomas McDermott, aged 16 years, residing in Sansom street, with a finger shot off by the premature discharge of a pistol.

Alexander Moore, aged 18 years, residing at Twenty-third and Race streets, with a fractured skull, occasioned by the kick of a horse.

About 9 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth, a boy named Frank McCloskey was seriously burned about the face by the explosion of a small cannon. He was removed to his home, No. 5 Ricketti's court.

Patrick Day, aged 25 years, residing in Bedford street, had badly cut by a fall.

At 8 o'clock in the afternoon, two boys named Charles Beale and —— Smith were badly injured by the explosion of a segar box full of powder. They were in the act of firing off a cannon at the time of the accident. The injured lads were removed to their homes, on Second street, below Diamond.

About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, Virginia Rankin, aged 8 years, was accidentally shot in the groin by her father, at Twenty-first and Fitzwater streets.

Henry Greenlich, 22 years old, residing on Moyamensing avenue, was severely burned by an explosion of powder.

FIRES.—There were a large number of alarms of fire on the 4th, but fortunately but little damage was done. Most of the fires were confined to roofs, and in many cases the flames were extinguished with a few buckets of water. The following fires occurred during the day and evening:—Fisher's grocery store, Eleventh and Olive streets; roofs of houses Nos. 860 and 862 North Twelfth street were partially destroyed, also roofs of houses Nos. 1835 and 1837 North Front street; slight fire at Pennsylvania Hose House; roofs of houses No. 1226 Wood street, No. 24 Thompson street, and 469 North Fifth street, slightly damaged. Also the following, more or less damaged:—No. 121 Christian street, Marriott street, below Fifth; Second street, above Christian; No. 812 Depot street; No. 818 Spring Garden street; roof of Zion Lutheran Church, Fourth and Cherry streets; dwelling No. 1205 Hope street, and Quaker School, at Dillwyn and Green streets. The fire at the Pennsylvania Hose House was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and a young man was arrested on the charge of setting fire to it.

The large barn on Mr. Logan's place, near the second toll-gate on Second street pike, was struck by lightning, and the barn and contents were consumed. The cows, seventeen in number, were being milked, and thus were saved. By vigorous efforts the other buildings were saved.

POLICE ITEMS.—George Coyle was arrested on Friday night, charged with larceny. He had in his possession a number of bagatelle balls, stolen from several lager beer saloons. Alderman Toland held him to answer.

On Saturday evening a man named Cannon was stabbed in a house on Beach street. Rose Daily and Caroline Pollard have been arrested on suspicion of inflicting the wound.

A young man was arrested on suspicion of attempting to fire the house of the Pennsylvania Hose Company, at Eighth and Depot streets, on Saturday last. The fire was kindled in the loft, but was discovered before it had made much progress.

Ten arrests were made in Lieutenant Connelly's district on Saturday, of persons charged with firing off pistols.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BETHUNE MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The anniversary of the Bethune Memorial Church, worshipping at Bethune Hall, Twelfth and Montgomery avenue, was celebrated yesterday. Notwithstanding the heat, a large number of persons were present. In the morning a sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. P. D. Talmage, and in the afternoon interesting Sunday School services were held, when addresses were made by Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D. D., and ex-Governor Pollock. The new enterprise has grown in numbers. It has a large and flourishing Sunday School. The fair recently held by the schools yielded a handsome profit. The hall has been carpeted and the entire indebtedness removed from the congregation.

PRESENTATIONS.—On Saturday morning the Swamp Fox Assembly presented to the Marion Hose Company a handsome American flag. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock. Michael Smith, Esq., in a neat speech, presented the flag on behalf of the donors, and David Morris, Esq., President of the Marion, received it in a few and appropriate remarks.

Mr. Thomas E. Vinduzer, of the Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, was on Saturday the recipient of a silver-mounted cane from several of his personal friends. The gift was presented on behalf of the donors by Mr. Lewis Rohr, and received by Mr. Vinduzer in a neat and appropriate speech.

POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—Policeman William Breen, of the Seventh District, was struck on the front part of the head in arresting a man at Crown and Vine streets. With the assistance of a citizen he was enabled to convey his prisoner to the station house. The officer by this time became so faint from the loss of blood that medical aid was summoned, when it was found that he had been badly wounded. The defendant gave his name as Milton Smith, and was committed.

RECOVERED.—The body of John B. Buck, Jr., who was drowned on Saturday, in the Schuylkill, near the Girard Avenue Bridge, was recovered yesterday by Robert Brown. The body was taken to the residence of his father, No. 960 Mechanic street, where an inquest was held and a verdict of accidentally drowned rendered. Deceased had gone in to bathe, and was caught on an old wreck in the river near the bridge.

INQUEST.—About 8 o'clock, last evening, George Scott, a member of the Fellowship Fire Company, while going to a fire, was knocked down by a horse and carriage, the horse treading on his abdomen, seriously injuring him internally.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Daniel Gallagher, living at No. 321 New Market street, and Charles Hoffman, residing at No 232 South street, were both found dead in bed at their respective homes, yesterday morning. Heart disease was the cause.

FIRE BADGES.—Up to Saturday Chief Engineer McCusker had issued 1400 of the new fire badges. The law has gone into effect, and has so far worked admirably. The Friendship Engine Company were the first to receive the badges.

THE FOURTH AT RIVERTON.—As usual at this beautiful summer resort, the national day was celebrated with all honors. The principal feature being the annual regatta of the Riverton Yacht Club, which, though less attended than on previous occasions, was none the less interesting. Only three classes were represented, and especially in the first, composed of the yachts Fittler, Mystery, and Lillie, great interest and excitement prevailed. The Mystery always victorious was again rigged to compete with the new and formidable Fittler, little thinking of her third antagonist, the Lillie, which was by them considered harmless and by some almost ignored, but whose owner nevertheless had spared no pains and fitted her out with a complete new suit.

At half-past 9 o'clock the three boats were put in position, the Lillie having drawn first choice, and at the word "go," darted off leaving her enemies a couple of hundred yards astern and continuing to gain on them, coming in eight minutes ahead of the Fittler and winning the first prize.

In the second class a like interest prevailed, the graceful "Elsie" again winning, against a fleet of six boats, and adding still another prize to her numerous collection, this boat making the fastest time of all in the race.

In the third class the race was awarded to the *Rebecca*, she having gone through the entire course whilst her antagonists gave it up—some say her captain having heard the dinner bell from the boarding-house preferring a substantial meal to a hot and uncertain sail and perhaps afraid of inheriting that awful "little dog" still in possession of Captain Smiley, of the Winona.

The prizes consisted of magnificent pieces of silver plate, which were presented by Mr. F. W. Bernadou, with an appropriate speech.

To the Lillie, by Mr. Simon Posey, who again won the first choice, a beautiful silver water-cooler.

To the Elsie, by the brothers Biddle, a superb soup tureen; and to the Rebecca, by Mr. T. Morris Perot, a silver coffee urn.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Weccacoe Fire Company:—President, Joseph R. Lyndall; Vice-President, W. D. Martin; Secretary, William L. Forman; Financial Secretary, Thomas Froom, Jr.; Assistant Secretary, N. P. Glading; Treasurer, William R. Horiz.

—Saturday, the 4th instant, was the anniversary of the Diligent Engine. United States Hose, and Independence Hose Companies. The Diligent was instituted July 4, 1791; the United States was instituted July 4, 1826; and the Independence, July 4, 1831.

—The Diligent Hose Company have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Joseph E. Schell; Vice President, James Culbertson; Secretary, Henry C. Cobb; Assistant Secretary, John F. Moss; Treasurer, John Kenell.

—Colonel William Fuller, Henry Young, T. Englehart, and Lewis McAllister, and committee of the Neptune Hose Company, visited Lancaster, Pa., last week, and presented the Shiffler Hose Company of that city with a set of silver.

—An adjourned meeting of the Journeymen Brickmakers of the Southern part of the City will be held at Kater Hall, South street, above Fifteenth, this evening.

—A meeting of the Uptown Brickmakers' Protective Union will be held at the Hall of the Resolution Hose Company, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

—The carriages of the following named companies are now at the shop for repairs:—Philadelphia, Perseverance, Niagara, Hope, Lafayette, and William Penn Hose.

—A committee of the Lawrence Fire Company of Pittsburg, Pa., will be in our city this week for the purpose of receiving their new carriage.

—The new carriage built in this city for the Neversink Hose Company of Reading, was shipped for that place on Friday last.

—The Weccacoe have added three new ladders to their other apparatus for use at fires.

—A stated meeting of the Operative Plasterers' Union will be held this evening, at Painters' Hall, Locust street, above Eighth, at 8 o'clock. Election of officers.

—The Journeymen House Painters will hold a meeting at the Hall, No. 803 Locust street, this evening, July 6. Election of officers.

—The Harmony Engine Company will hold a meeting at 8 o'clock this evening.

—A match has been made between Dan O'Connor, of Pittsburg, and R. T. Ryall, a well-known billiard player of Philadelphia, to play a match game of billiards at Lafayette Hall, next Wednesday evening. Fifteen hundred points will be played, Ryall giving O'Connor five hundred. A purse of $200 will reward the victor.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....4 35 | MOON RISES.....8 40
SUN SETS.....7 34 | HIGH WATER.....3 25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	June 13
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 23
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 25
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	June 26
Europa	Glasgow	New York	June 26
Hibernia	Liverpool	New York	June 27
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 30

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	July 7
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July 8
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 8
Malta	New York	Liverpool	July 9
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	July 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	July 11
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Erin	New York	Liverpool	July 18
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 8
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 9
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 9
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 9
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 11
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 21
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Brig George R. Prescott, Mills, Portsmouth, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Rebecca Secora, Tall, Richmond, Philadelphia Coal Co.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Ridley, Stanford, Fredericksburg, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Julien Nelson, Lake, Dorchester, Tyler & Co.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 31, Burke, Norwich, Hammett & Nell.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Fall River, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Fisher, Higham.
Schr W. B. Mann, Baxter, Charleston.
Scow Pearl, Pinkham, Beverly.
Sch Ocean Bird, Massey, Hackensack, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Malvina, Elderingworth, 1 day from Milton, Del., with bark to Collins & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Br. brig Cheboucto, Scantlebury, 60 days from Falmouth, with 600 sacks China clay to C. R. Dunn.
Schr Freeman Jason, Furman, 2 days from Indian River, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Rebecca Secora, Tall, from Norfolk.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Fisher from Providence.
Schr Julien Nelson, Lake from Providence.
Schr S. S. Bickmore Cavalier, from Boston.
Schr W. B. Deacon, Lake from Boston.
Schr Pearl, Pinkham, from Boston.
Schr Cordelia, Newkirk, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR No. 34 Burke, from Middletown.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, fm Portsmouth.
Schr Mary J. Adams, Lowe, from Portsmouth.
Steamer Ocean Bird, Massey, from Newark, N. J.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Liverpool, cleared at St. John N. B., 2d inst.
Steamship Fulton, Fargo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.
Steamship Valley City, Morgan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 3d inst.
Barque Gan Eden, Greenleaf, for a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Cardenas 3d ult.
Barque J. M. Churchill, Kilman, for a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult.
Barque Brunswick, Dixon, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 3d inst.
Barque G. W. Horton, Butler, hence for Portsmouth, was spoken 30th ult. off Abaecom.
Brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, from Sierra Morena via below Philadelphia at Portland 3d inst.
Brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, at Cardenas 4th ult., reported from Philadelphia.
Brig Charles Poole, Sherman, hence, at Manzanilla 15th ult.
Brig John Brightman, Gray, hence, at Cabarien 18th ult.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, at Cardenas 24th ult. from Matanzas.
Schr E. F. Chase, Collins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 22d ult.
Schrs Mary Milnes, Burdge, and Nicanor, Blakewell, sailed from Cardenas 25th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, hence, at Cabarien 14th ult.—has been reported at Trinidad 15th.
Schr Mary E. Staples, Staples, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 2d inst.
Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor, N. S. 29d ult.
Schr Mabel Hall, Hall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Mayaguez 26th ult.
Schr Fleetwing, Nash, hence, at Rockland 26th ult.
Schr Nellie True, Hume, hence at Portland 2d inst.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 2d inst.
Schr Henry Gray, hence, at Portland 3d inst.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, hence, at Richmond 3d inst.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Dighton 2d inst., and went into Newport next day.
Schr H. L. Staight, Willets, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 2d inst.
Schr W. H. Travers, Todd, for Philadelphia, sailed from Washington, D. C., 3d inst.
Schr Clara, Barrett, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the light on the Delmars Point, southeast end of the island of Malta, in lat 25 49 40 N., long 14 34 E., will be relighted on the evening of the 1st of July next. It is exhibited from the octagonal tower rising from the centre of the keeper's dwelling, which is a rectangular building built of plain Malta stone.

The light is revolving, showing alternate flashes of red and white every thirty seconds, and may be seen over an arc of 270 degrees from N. 35 deg E., round by west to N. 55 deg W., and will be visible from the deck of a vessel in clear weather at a distance of 15 miles. By command, VICTOR HOUSTON,
Chief Secretary to Government.
Palace, Valletta, June 5, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
First week of the Terpsichorean Wonder,
R. M. CARROLL,
THE GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE,
By JOHN MULLIGAN and ARCHY HUGHES.
FOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, THE WILD FAWN, The Picture Gallery, My Father Should Charcoal, George the Charmer, Stump Speech, Dancing Master, Clog Dance, etc. 7 6 6*

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer
A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT THE OLD STAND,
S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A. B. WARDEN.
Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfmdm

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,
(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.
WATCHES of the most celebrated makers. JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.
Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,
Of the latest styles.
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,
A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 14 4p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc
11 15smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, having received the agency of
STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,
is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest
TURRET CLOCKS
in the United States.
Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 5 26

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FURNITURE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER,
NO. 910 CHESTNUT STREET,
Third Door above the Continental,
Philadelphia.
3 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4370 00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,800	par. Market value.	$1,102,802 50
	Cost, $1089,679 20.	
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills Receivable for insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 26
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $-076 10, estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank	$163 617 10
	Cash in Drawer	236 52
		183,315 62
		$1,507,605 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
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Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$600,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$32,593 23.	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12 2

INSURE AT HOME.
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000,
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 15]
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT.
RO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $250,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or On 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1868.

The True Mode of Reducing the Burden of the National Debt.

While the disgraceful movement in the House of Representatives to tax the United States bonds has been rebuked by the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, declaring that it disapproves of the proposition, and while it is evidently impossible that any law taxing the bonds can be passed at the present session, the best way to avoid continued agitation of this subject is to speedily provide some just mode of funding the debt by which the interest may be reduced. The first step necessary to the attainment of this end, however, is to satisfy capitalists that beyond all doubt the intentions of the American people are strictly honorable, and that it is utterly impossible that any form of repudiation will be tolerated. The noisy demagogues who prate loudest of their desire to diminish the burdens of the people, do infinite mischief by casting doubts upon the maintenance of the public credit.

The persistent attacks made upon it by prominent politicians, sometimes by propositions that the bonds should be paid off in greenbacks, and sometimes by a demand for high taxes on the bonds, tend to create a fear in the minds of capitalists that in the changing currents of American politics, it is possible that the friends of some one of the varied forms of repudiation may acquire power. Although the people continue to meet all their obligations fully and fairly, the credit which they should derive from this fact is weakened by the constant efforts to create the impression that a Pendleton greenback policy, or a scheme for taxing bonds may finally prevail. In the present state of the money market, with large surplus sums seeking safe investments, the greatest obstacle to the negotiation of a long Government loan, with interest payable in gold at four, or at the most five per cent., is to be found in the seeds of doubt and distrust sown by the advocates of repudiation. Low rates of interest are only obtained by those who proffer securities free from a shadow of doubt or uncertainty. If Congress unanimously resolved that under no circumstances would a single member favor either a law taxing the bonds or a law providing that the principal of the bonds should be repaid in greenbacks, and then followed this step by passing some well-devised funding bill, real relief would speedily be extended to the people in an honest and legitimate manner. If the rate of interest on the bulk of the debt is reduced from six to five per cent., one-sixth of the present annual burden of the debt will be destroyed; and if the interest could be reduced to four per cent. by a new loan to replace the old obligations as they fall due, then one-third of the present annual burden of the debt would be removed. The path of duty is, in this instance, the path of true economy. By meeting every obligation faithfully, and establishing the public credit on immutable foundations, a sure and reliable means of relief would be found in the reduced rates of interest capitalists would be willing to receive for our securities. As the case stands now, in Great Britain, an American bond drawing six per cent. interest in gold is at a discount of more than twenty-five per cent., while other foreign securities drawing less rates of interest, are above par, and the English consols, drawing but three per cent. interest, sell for from 94 to 95 cents. It is the attacks of politicians in and out of Congress upon the public credit, mainly, that causes this depreciation, and that has prevented the nation from negotiating at par in gold up to this time any of its six per cent securities. The first great step in any real reform is to remove forever this distrust, to frown down every proposition looking towards any form of repudiation, and to reap finally in the low rates of interest of new long loans an ample reward for maintaining the national faith undimmed by a stain of dishonor.

Country Delights.

"To get upon a quiet farm, with plenty of good rich cream, fresh meat and vegetables, and to enjoy life without any parade, is a good enough way for one to spend the hot summer." Such is the burden of the song of about two-thirds of the citizens of Philadelphia when the first of June arrives. Acting on the present idea, from thirty to fifty thousand fly away from the city, seek a summer resort, and pretend to be enjoying themselves until September. Now we want to tear down the veil of deception. We want to look with the stolid eye of criticism on the real facts of the case. When one has learned in suffering, he can teach even if it be not in song. The conclusion which about one-half of the country-goers have really come to, but which for various reasons they are not willing to openly confess, is that life in a rural retreat is not exactly what it is claimed to be. In the first place we give up a good deal by going into the country. Large airy rooms, with domestic freedom, and a certainty of sufficient food to sustain life are for once. We fly to evils which we know not of. They endure great inconvenience in being cooped up in small rooms. They suffocate in almost uninhabitable apartments. They do not get rich cream and fresh milk, for all the rich cream and fresh milk are sent to the city market. They do not get fresh vegetables, for they go the way of the rich cream. They do not get fresh eggs, or fresh meat, for they follow the vegetables. They get what comes back from the city unsold, the rare quality of which they may be able to appreciate the advantages. By going into the country, *as a rule*, much comfort is sacrificed for nothing. There are exceptions, but we speak of the experience of the mass o country seekers. If they would but throw aside their unchristian dissimulation and reveal the true condition of their rural life, the envy with which they are viewed by certain parties would be succeeded by profound pity No fitter proof of the skeleton in every closet can be adduced. For beneath a mock joy there lies a remembrance of prison cells and starvation diet, which is only aggravated by an assumption of contentment. Verily we think that the pleasures of life are much more equally divided among mankind than is generally believed.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

The Proclamation of the President, by which he assumes to pardon all the Rebels, is nothing more than a little Fourth of July spread-eagle, and a bid for the Democratic nomination. The peculiar condition of the South renders such a document as that issued little better than waste paper. As there are not, with one exception, any trials pending for treason, or any remote possibility that there ever will be any, the proclamation, as far as fear of punishment is concerned is idle. As all the property of the late Rebels still remains in their possession, except some specially condemned, and that is included in the manifesto, it will not add to the Southern wealth. As certain laws of Congress regulate all the rights of citizens, suffrage, jury, and judge, and the like included, it does not give any of them those privileges, and as the iron-clad oath still remains in force, we do not see how they are benefitted at all by the proclamation. It is, in fact, a foolish document, except in the light of a bid for the New York nemination. Whether or not it will be esteemed very highly there can be told better to-morrow. We only hope that it will be a success at Tammany, for there is ne one whom we could defeat with greater ease.

The New York Convention.

The Democratic Convention is to-day the centre of all interest, and bets are being made as to who will be the nominee. We know of no fairer opportunity for gambling, the chances being so numerous as to make the result inscrutable. There is a very prevalent feeling that Pendleton will not be the man, and that some new light will be brought out. In fact, that the Polk and Pierce dodge will be tried again. Should such be the case, there is a strong probability that Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, will be the man. The determined and united opposition of the entire East to Pendleton makes the chance of his nomination under the two-thirds rule extremely remote. In fact, everything looks to-day like the acceptance of a compromise candidate. If the fact be true, as reported, that a secret understanding has been come to between the Pennsylvania and New York delegations, we may take it for granted that their choice will be the voice of the Convention.

Pennsylvania Furnaces, in 1860, employed a capital of $1,345,000, and the labor of 594 persons. They manufactured 9300 tons of steel worth $1,358,200, being about eightfold its product in 1850, and an average of $135 per ton. Six of the establishments were in Allegheny county, and their united capitals amounted to $1,230,000, and the number of hands in them to 522 persons. They used 3600 tons of pig iron, 3500 tons of blooms, and 1100 tons of bar iron, and made 6390 tons of steel, of which about 2000 tons was cast steel, besides carriage springs and some axles, valued altogether at $880,000. The largest of the six employed 220 men and produced steel, etc., of the value of $400,000, and another employed 150 hands, with a product of $300,000.

Royalty costs something to the tax-burdened nations of Europe. The salaries of different monarchs are stated as follows by a German statistician:—

Alexander II.	$8,250,000, or	$25,000 a day
Abdul Aziz	6 000,000, or	18,000 a day
Napoleon III.	5,200,000, or	14,240 a day
Francis Joseph	4,000,000, or	10,950 a day
Frederic William I.	3 000,000, or	8 200 a day
Victor Emanuel	2 400,000, or	6,810 a day
Victoria	2,200,000, or	6,027 a day
Isabella II	1,800 000, or	4,931 a day
Leopold II	600,000, or	1,648 a day

In addition to this salary, each of these individuals is furnished a dozen or more first-class houses to live in, without any charge for rent.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of Europe, according to our best information, numbers 757, with 25,000 members among them, ranking as follows:—

	No.	*Members.*
Great Britain and Ireland	189	14,850
Holland	104	1,431
Belgium	10	171
Italy	10	.....
France	75	805
Switzerland	96	715
North Germany	231	7,076
Wurtemberg and South Germany	42	.....

The Confederate Generals who support Grant for the Presidency, on the ground of his bravery, magnanimity, and disinterestedness, present an eloquent contrast to the few Union Generals who avow their readiness to join the Copperheads in opposing their old Commander-in-Chief.

Never Satisfied.—Heretofore the Democrats have objected to the Republican party on the ground that it was sectional—that it had no members in the South. Now they complain that it has more members in the South than it ought to have.

Maine holds her Republican State Convention July 8. Among those expected to be present are the Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, General Sickles, of New York, and probably General Garfield, of Ohio.

Democratic Government don't agree with Detroit. The party has had supreme municipal control for seven years, and have increased the taxes from $192 922, under Republican administration, to $484,168.

—The Vermont editors and publishers met at Newport last week, had a sail on Lake Memphremagog, and had a merry time, without a drop of wine. E. P. Walton, of Montpelier, and Charles W. Willard gave addresses, and John Gain, of the Rutland *Courier*, read a poem.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels have been playing to very fine houses during the past week at the New Chesnut Street Theatre. This celebrated company number forty-five artists, including the Only Leon, prima donna, premier danseuse, absolute and burlesque artist, who will appear during the present week in his own world renowned burlesque, "The Grand Dutch S." He will be assisted by a powerful chorus and orchestra.

Hooley's Opera House.—One of the coolest resorts in the city is the Seventh Street Opera House, where for three weeks past Hooley's Minstrels have delighted the thousands who have assembled in the building. The present week is the last but one of the season. To-night long John Mulligan makes his first appearance in the great Lingard Burlesque, and R. M. Carroll, the Terpsichorean wonder, will make his bow to a Philadelphia audience. The management announces a fall and winter season, commencing Monday, September 7.

At the American Variety Theatre the *Devil's Auction* continues to draw crowded houses. The manager has introduced a new system of ventilation, by which from 5000 to 10,000 cubic feet per minute of pure air is forced into the building, changing the atmosphere of the auditorium every fifteen minutes, and by the constant introduction and circulation of fresh air, making the atmosphere delightfully cool and agreeable.

—The will of the late General Thompson, of Woburn, has been entered for probate, and the affidavit accompanying it shows that he died possessed of property to the value of $150,000. He gave several sums for charitable and other purposes, viz.:—To the American Bible Society, $1000; the Home Missionary Society, $1000; Warren Academy, $10.000; Town of Woburn, for the Cemetery, $2000; First Congregational Church of Woburn, $1000, to be expended for the poor and for Sabbath-school books.

—The overseers of Harvard College have confirmed the nomination of D. W. Cheever as adjunct professor of clinical surgery, of Dr. Thomas B. Hitchcock as professor of dental pathology and therapeutics, and of G. T. Moffat as professor of operative dentistry.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....80 | 11 A. M.....90 | 2 P. M.....92

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, Stettin, Warren & Gregg.
Brig J. H. Dillingham, Mudgett, Genoa, do
Schr F. G. Irwin, Atkins, East Weymouth, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr F. F. Cabada, Swain, Cambridge, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Reading RR No. 50, Corson, Norwich, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING

Steamship Valley City, Morgan, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Utility Fargo 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D S. Stetson & Co.
Schr C Cooper, Nickerson, from Harwick, with mdse, to Crowell & Collins
Steamer Bristol Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Charlie Wood, Robson, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Plymouth 24th ult.
Barque Euphemia Fullerton, Blair from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 29th ult., and proceeded.
Brig Amelia, McDonald, hence for Trieste, cleared at Gibraltar 6th ult.
Schrs D. S. Merchon, Ayres, and Elwood Doron, Jarvis, hence, at Salem 3d inst.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, hence, at Norwich 1st inst.
Schr John Crockford, Briggs, hence, at Newport 2d instant.
Schr Transit, Racket, hence, at Providence 3d inst.
Scnrs H. Blackman, Jones, and S. Strong, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.
Schrs Ellie L. Smith, Smith; Minnie Keppler, Steelman; P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton; and Thomas Clyde, Scull, hence, at Salem 2d inst.
Schr Alabama of Philadelphia, bound to the westward, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.
Schr William Jones, Wooster, for Vinalhaven to load for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 28th ult.
Schrs A. H. Cain, Simpson, and M. E. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at Gloucester 2d inst.
Schr J. E. Willetts, Bayles, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 3d inst.
Schrs R. B Smith; Dick Williams, Corson; and Slak, Johnson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 2d inst., and went into Newport next day.
Schrs Maggie F Smith; Vrale, Mason; M. & E Henderson, Price; J. H. French, Crosby; Trade Wind, Corson; and Othello, Eldridge, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Schrs F Nickerson, Kelley, and J Martin, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst.
Steamship Golconda, at New York from Havana, when about 12 miles north of Barnegat, at midnight, July 2, during a dense fog, collided with the schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, from New York for the Delaware, sinking the schooner in three minutes after the collision; all hands were saved. The steamship's engines were stopped and backed as soon as the schooner's fog horn was heard. A subscription was taken up on board the steamship by the passengers and officers for the captain and crew of the schooner, amounting to $215 in gold and $65 in currency. The steamship sustained no damage. The T. S. G. registered 65 tons, was built at Frederica, Del., in 1846, and hailed from that port.
Schrs Naiad Queen, Chase; Minnie Kinnie, Parsons; and F. M. Fox, Case, hence, at Fall River 2d inst.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

Southampton, July 6—The steamship Allemannia, from New York on the 23d ult., arrived at 6 30 P. M. day before yesterday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

☞ FLOWERS ARE THE SYMBOLS OF love in the voluptuous East. "Their fragrance," says an oriental poet, "is the silent language of affection." If this is so, PHALON's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," is the most appropriate of all presents for a lover to make to his fair lady, for its intense and enduring odor might well express the depth and permanence of his passion. Sold by all druggists. 1¢

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. A. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

☞ BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. and TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. EXTRA, making TEN PER CENT. payable on demand.

Also, a Dividend of THREE FOURTHS PER CENT., being the State Tax for 1868 of Three Mills on assessed value of $250 per share, which will be paid to the State Treasurer for account of the Stockholders; the tax being a lien upon the Stock until paid.

7 6 4t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 406 CHESNUT Street PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

7 6 6t WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.

7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

☞ SIXTEENTH WARD.—A MEETING of the Sixteenth Ward Union Republican Association will be held TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, July 7th, at 8 o'clock, at the Reading Room, S. E. corner LAUREL and RACHEL Streets.

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, President.
CHAS. H KURTZ Secretary. 7 6 1t*

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

☞ BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS a stock vote of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:—

Section 5 The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the Company: Provided, such By laws are not repugnant to nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

The polls will be opened in the LIBRARY, on MONDAY, July 6, and closed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 4 to 9 P. M. The vote will be by ballot, each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1868. 7 2 1t

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co
MANSION HOUSE, W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co
WHITE HOUSE, E. A. Moss, Reading P.
ANDALUSIA, Henry Weaver, Reading P.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co., Chas. Rodearmel, Box 170, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY, L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.
LITIZ SPRINGS, George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster Co.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL, Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.
PROSPECT TERRACE; Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA.

This old establishment, having been leased by J. MORRISON, former proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely

REMODELED AND REFURNISHED,

and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining-room has been removed to the first floor, and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.

Passengers for Bedford Springs will find this the most desirable stopping-place in Huntingdon.

Address J. MORRISON,
7 1 wfm2w Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

SURF HOUSE,

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.

Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address

R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.

N. B—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ 6 15 25t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will be opened for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

Mus under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known house has been REMOVED, REMODELED, and very much ENLARGED, with commodious and comfortable rooms.

Located between United States Hotel and the beach. The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel. NO BAR.

6 12 1m JONAH WOMPTON, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, WILL be opened on and after the Fourth of July, for the season.

Terms—$2 50 per day, or $15 per week.

HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

COME ALONG.

Our Second Excursion to Cape May

Will take place on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868.

Tickets, round trip, $2 00. Children half price.

Tickets for sale at Market Street Ferry; G. W. Pitcher's, No. 808 Chesnut street, and at Conrad Brothers, No. 1107 Chesnut street.

HASSLER'S BAND. A HOP AND A DIP.

Eight hours on the beach, with free use of the New Excursion House.

Last boat leaves Market Street Wharf at 6 A. M.

Our third excursion will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1868. 1t

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Fare.....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants.....1·50, " "
Children.....1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers,

G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.

Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE avenue. 6 30tf

READ! READ!

Sporting Goods at a Bargain.

The attention of the trade and public is called to the large assortment of

Guns, Fishing Tackle, and other Sporting Goods,

AT NO. 409 CHESNUT SEREET,

Which is being sold at very low rates to close business. Bargains in fine Guns, Fishing Rods, Base Ball and Cricket implements can be had, and the opportunity should not be lost. Call at once, and be satisfied as to our very low rates.

7 1 1t* C. S. WESTCOTT.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER SILKS.

Reduced Prices.

BARGAINS IN
LIGHT STRIPES, CHECKS AND CHENES, at $1·00, $1·50, $1·75 to $2·75.
SOLID COLORS, all prevailing shades, at $1 85, $2 00, $2·25 to $2 75.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

DRESS GOODS.

Reduced Prices.

FRENCH PERCALES, best quality, reduced to 87½ cents.
FRENCH PERCALES, 25, 28, 30 cents.
FRENCH PRINTED PIQUES, the best, at 75 cents per yard.
SILK GRENADINES, black and colored grounds, 50 to 75 cents, reduced from 75 cents and $1·25.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, $1·00 a yard, formerly $1 62½.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, 50 and 60 cents.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SUMMER CLOAKS AND PELISSES.

Reduced Prices.

SUMMER CLOTH SACKS, at $5, $8, and $10; reduced from $10, $12, and $16.
SILK GARMENTS at $18, $24, and $30; reduced from $24, $32, and $40.
ELEGANT BEDOUIN WRAPPERS, for the Seaside, $10 and $12; usually sold at $15 and $18.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

NEW ARRIVALS IN OUR CHEAP DEPARTMENTS.

Another lot Hemstitched Cambric Hdkfs, at 25 and 50 cents.
French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 17 cents to $2 a yard; cheap.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Sets 5, 12 15 to 20 cents.
500 Honeycomb Summer Quilts, at $1 87½; usual price $2·50.
Black Hernani, coarse mesh, 33 cents; very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread Gloves, 1000 pairs at 25 cents; usually 37½ cents.
Reduction in the price of Ladies' Neck Ties; Chasseput Neck Ties, 50 cents; usual price $1.
Roman Scarf Ties, $1 25, $1·50, usually $2 and $2·50.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
1 13 mtu6mp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,

NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Are closing out their entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

At a tremendous reduction in prices.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
BARGAINS IN PLAIN SILKS.
BARGAINS IN SILK POPLINS.
BARGAINS IN FINE LAWNS.
BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF DRESS GOODS.
BEST PACIFIC DELAINES, CLOSING OUT AT 12½ cents.

We have made very low prices for our entire stock of DRESS GOODS; some qualities we are selling at lower prices than they were sold before the war.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK IF LOW PRICES WILL DO IT.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR GOOD BARGAINS.

SHAWLS,

CLOSING OUT AT LOW PRICES.

200 Plaid Shaw's, $1·50, cost $2 75.
100 Printed Cashmere Shawls, $1·50, cost $3.
White Llama and Shetland Shawls.
Black Llama and Thibet Shawls.
Plain, White and Black Grenadine Shawls.

A Choice Stock of Fine Summer Shawls

CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE POINTES,
LLAMA LACE POINTES,
Closing out at a reduction of thirty per cent.

These Laces are all new and fresh, of this year's importation, and very choice styles.

H. STEEL & SON,

NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

JOBBERS, and

RETAILERS,

OFFER

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,

Of Our Late Importations

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

$10,000 worth of Summer Dress Goods, at the Cheap Store of Eighth Street.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

NO. 153 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

Lawns reduced to close out.
Percales reduced to close out.
Barèges reduced to close out.
White goods reduced to close out.
White Pique reduced from 31 to 25 cents.
White Pique reduced from 37 to 31 cents.
Pique worth 50 cents at 37½ cents.
Pique worth 62 at 50 cents.
Best 75 cent Pique in the city.
Percales worth 37 at 25 cents.
62 cent Alpacas in Pearl, Buff, Steel, and Bismark, at 44 cents to close out.
Great reduction to close out Plaid Muslins, 25, 31, 37 to 50 cents, cheap.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

No. 153 North EIGHTH Street,
5 23 sm*b26t ABOVE RACE.

MOZAMBIQUES 12½ AND 15 CENTS, FORMERLY SOLD AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.

LAWNS AT 12½ AND 15 CENTS.

PRINTED CHALLIES, 12½ cents.

Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods is now offered AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to effect a rapid clearing.

Our stock is varied and embraces the most attractive styles of the Season.

STODDART & BRO.,
7 3 3t Nos. 430, 432 and 434 North SECOND St.

WASH POPLINS 33 CENTS, CLOSING OUT Dress Goods AT REDUCED PRICES.

STODDART & BRO.,
7 3 3t Nos. 430, 432, and 434 North SECOND St.

BISMARK AND PEARL COLORS ALPACAS 37½ cents, from LATE AUCTION SALES.

STODDART & BRO.,
7 3 3t Nos. 430, 432, and 434 North SECOND St.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES

OF

RICH ORGANDIES

AND

ORGANDY ROBES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will offer to-day magnificent styles of ORGANDIES and ORGANDY ROBES, at a great reduction from former prices, viz:—

ORGANDIES, Reduced from $1 to 50 cents.

ORGANDIES, Reduced from 75 to 37½ cents.

ORGANDY ROBES from $18 to $7.

ONE LOT ROBES from $15 to $4.

Also, one lot of PERCALE ROBES, reduced to $2; former prices, $12. 1t4p

CLOTHING.

"HOW TO MAKE YOUR HORSE GO!"

If you will send one dollar, with your name, Photograph, and Post Office address, to box number something-or-other, New York, you will receive full instructions how to train any horse so as to make him go fast.

But we will give you the receipt for nothing. Here it is:—

"*Saddle your horse, and get on him. Just before starting, put a handful of chesnut burrs on the animal's back just under the saddle. Then he will go so fast that if you don't stick fast to him, he will pitch you off.*"

If this don't succeed in making him go fast, drive round to our store, and ask for a new pair of pantaloons!

A ride on a horse going in this fashion, will tear your clothes, and make you want new ones.

The place where most folks now go for their new clothes is the

BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO,

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF TH FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 13 3m

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 18 thp PHILADELPHIA.

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STATIONERY FOR COUNTRY AND SEA-SHORE.

Neat boxes of Stationery, of the best FRENCH AND ENGLISH PAPER, INITIALS STAMPED GRATIS, PLAIN OR IN COLORS.

Specially for parties going to SUMMER RESORTS.

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FIRST-CLASS NOTE PAPER, 5 QUIRES, STAMPED, FOR $1, IN COLORS; OR 75 CENTS, PLAIN.

ENVELOPES TO MATCH, SAME PRICE.

Also, INKS, PENS, PENCILS, PORTFOLIOS, ETC. Call, before buying elsewhere, at

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Samples of stamping sent by mail. Inclose three stamps to prepay postage.

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No. 1308 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8tpd

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1868.

The Morgue.

On the very borders of East river, and in the south-eastern quarter of that large three-walled enclosure in which Bellevue Hospital is located, stands that public temporary resting place for the dead, known in New York as the Morgue. It consists of three departments, the Exhibition Hall, the Coroner's Post Mortem Examination Room, and the Coroner's Inquest Room. In the first of these let us enter and stand for a few minutes.

It is certainly not a spot to make one feel in love with death. Half the space is taken up with a glass compartment, terminating on the one hand with the wall, and on the other with a large glass window, whose breadth is just equal to the compartment's width, and which allows those standing outside a full view of the line of corpses stretched within. This line never consists of more than four corpses at once, for as yet only four marble slabs have been erected. Upon the average four slabs have been sufficient, and the evils of over-crowding have not been felt thus far this summer. Last summer, however, the number of "drowned" and "sunstrokes" was so great that a fifth, or even a sixth slab was felt to be necessary. On your visit of inspection or curiosity you can scarcely ever feel sure of being alone. The observers at the broad window never swell into a crowd, but three or four, or half-a-dozen are pretty sure to be there, either criticizing with the nonchalance of amateurs, or silently telegraphing to one another their impressions, by the dumb picturesque horror expressed in eye and mouth and clenched uplifted hands.

If you had entered with your back toward the appalling contents of that glass compartment, and occupiers of those marble beds, you might have thought this exhibition hall one of the ante-chambers of some Eastern palace, the red-and-white tesselated floor, and the constant sound of running water and fountain-like coolness of the air, so exactly correspond with the *tout-ensemble* Eastern travellers give of the small court-yard of some ancient pile. The sound of the running water, though, comes from the water-jets suspended over each body, showering heavy circles of spray on the face or bosom, or more particularly above such portions of the body as may have been wounded. These marble-beds are three feet wide and six feet long, are raised four feet from the ground, and decline by an inclination of several inches from the head toward the feet. Bodies are received at all hours of the day and night, some attendant being perpetually on hand. He is not allowed however to receive any but such as are either brought by a policeman or are accompanied with a Coroner's permit. When a policeman brings them, his number, and the number of the precinct he represents are carefully registered. The body is then stripped and washed, placed on one of the slabs in the Exhibition Hall, and covered up to the shoulders with an India-rubber cloth. Any money, papers, or valuables that may have been found in the clothes are given in charge of the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, and the clothes are hung up immediately over the dead one's body, and conspicuously numbered. This number corresponds with the Morgue number placed opposite to the description of the dead one in the Coroner's minutes, an inspection of which is not without interest. They extend from June 22, 1866, the approximate date of the establishment of the Morgue, to the present time, and give all reasonable particulars in regard to the bodies brought thither. They are entitled the "Register of Recognized and Unrecognized Bodies." Those lately kept must have been found insufficient, for new ones are now in use. The details at present sought to be registered are the dead one's number (the consecutive Morgue number since the institution was established), the name, the date of reception, the hour of reception, in whose charge, the date of the Coroner's inquest, the name of the Coroner, the verdict, the time elapsed between the death and the verdict; the place where found; the date and place of burial; the age, sex, and color; the color of the hair; and a description of the clothes. Some of these details it is impossible to register, because they are not known. The name, for instance, is not known in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, and the suggestive words "Unknown man" stare the investigator out of countenance, as his eye and finger travel up and down the sad columns of the Warden's ledger. The details recorded in the ledger formerly used were not near so complete. They limited themselves to registering the Morgue number, the sex, age, color, and mode of death, the place where found, a description of the body and a description of the clothes. Some little slips of entry sometimes occur even in the most complete register. The exact date of the Coroner's inquest is no always given, the month only being mentioned, and sometimes even the date and place of burial are not mentioned at all. I found the Registers lying on a small table often used by reporters, in the Coroner's inquest-room. They are not presumed to be generally open to public inspection, and whether that or the attendants room is their proper place becomes matter of conjecture.

The rules and regulations for the government of the Morgue were adopted by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections June 28, 1866. They provide that the Exhibition Hall shall be open perpetually for the reception of bodies, and from sunrise to sunset for visitors. It is in charge of the Warden of the Hospital, Dr. Owen W. Brennan, who details two attendants, one or other of whom is always on hand. All corpses, as I before remarked, must be brought either by a policeman or a Coroner's order. All details are immediately registered by the attendant, and any money, papers, or valuables delivered to the Warden, and the same number placed opposite to the registration in the book as that hung up with the dead one's clothes over the body in the Exhibition Hall. All unrecognized bodies remain for seventy-two hours in the Hall of exhibition, and are then buried at the city's expense. Their clothes remain on exhibition for twenty days longer, and if at the end of that time they continue unrecognized or claimed, they are washed, tied up in packages, numbered with the number they bore in the Exhibition Hall, and kept for six months. And what becomes of them then? The regulations do not say, but it is not unfair to suppose they find their way into hands which are not too fastidious to accept for use dead men's cast-off clothes. Identified bodies are immediately removed from the public room, placed in private transepts by themselves, and handed over to recognizing friends together with the clothes, papers, money, and other valuables found upon them. Cases of violent death, or supposed violent death, are at once telegraphed to Superintendant of Police Kennedy at Police Headquarters. All others, if they arrive before sunrise, are made known to the Coroner before 9 A. M. If they arrive between sunrise and sunset, the Coroner is notified immediately. No corpses are allowed to be taken away or buried without a permit from the Coroner. No attendant is allowed, under any pretext to accept fees, to reside in the Morgue, or take meals there, or prepare any kind of food there. On the first of every month the Warden reports to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections an abstract of his register of recognized and of unrecognized bodies, and a duplicate is handed in to the Board of Police. Alphabetical and numerical lists of all bodies received are carefully kept. It will thus be seen that the Morgue system of New York is as careful as if it had implicitly followed the renowned one of Paris. In the exposure of the bodies, however, there is a decency in our habit which the prurient Parisians would be far from appreciating. No portions of the bodies, except the head and shoulder-tops are exposed to the public, and the eye of decency is not outraged with the spectacle which despairing Spartan virgins willingly braved all the ills of life to avert in their own persons.

Since June 22, 1866, two hundred and forty-four bodies in all, have been received up to the hour of my yesterday's visit to this modest mausoleum of unburied dead. Seventy-one were received between June 22 and December 25, 1866; one hundred and seven between January 1, and December 26, 1867; and sixty-six between January 7, and July 3, 1868. A day or a week may pass without the Coroner or the Police Superintendent being notified. Then three or four or half-a-dozen cases come in in a lump. As specimens of the details registered, the first and the last case selected read thus:—

No. 1, name unknown; date of reception June 22, 1866; hour of the day 4 P. M.; brought by permit of Coroner George Kellock; date of Coroner's inquest June 22; name of Coroner holding inquest, ——; verdict, "drowned;" time elapsed between the death and the verdict, unknown; place where found, pier No. 21 East river; date and place of burial, July 24, City Cemetery; age, 45; sex, male; color, white; hair, brown; black coat, blue pants, white flannel drawers, white Schurz boots.

No. 244, name unknown; date of reception, June 30, 1868; hour of reception, 6 45 P. M.; brought by permit of Coroner Kellogg; date of Coroner's inquest, July 3; name of Coroner holding inquest, ——; time elapsed between death and verdict, ——; place where found, No. 24 Courtlandt street; date of and place of burial, ——; age, 35; sex, male; color, white; hair, dark; black coat, vest and pants, blue socks, white shirt, netted undershirt and drawers, shoes.

"By far the greatest number of cases are 'drowned" or "sunstroke." Of the two hundred and forty-four cases now on record in the Warden's books, the statistics of Coroners' verdicts are as follows:—

Suicide (immediate cause not specified), 1; suicide by jumping out of window, 1; suicide by hanging, 2; suicide by shooting, 4; killed by fall of timber, embankments, etc., 3; exhaustion (overwork or over-exertion), 1; Asiatic cholera, 1; common fall (so far as may be judged in the absence of details), 2; apoplexy, 3; consumption, 3; disease of throat, 1; run over, 3; Bright's disease (generally admitted to be incurable), 4; aneurism of the aorta, 2; disease of the heart, induced by intoxication, 1; disease of the heart from other causes, 9; fracture of skull, 3, overdose of laudanum, 1; injuries accidentally received (these might, though, be placed under head of falling timber and embankment) 5; acute meningitis, 2; cardiac disease, 1; rupture of the liver, 1; knocked down by locomotive, 1; compression of brain, 1; glanders, 1; disease of the kidneys, 1; pleurisy, 1; effects of an explosion, 1; pneumonia, 1.

This list might be better classified, but I preferred to make it from the exact words of the verdicts in the register. Case No. 244 had not yet had a verdict returned upon it, when I left the Morgue; and deducting these sixty-one cases of death from general causes, 182 cases remain of death from drowning and sunstroke. The whole number of causes of death is twenty-two, as follows:—Drowning, sunstroke, suicide, overdose of laudanum, accidental injuries, exhaustion, cholera, apoplexy, consumption, disease of throat, Bright's disease, aneurism of the aorta, disease of the heart, fracture of the skull, acute meningitis, cardiac disease, rupture of liver, compression of brain, glanders, disease of the kidneys, pleurisy, and pneumonia. The Warden's registers, whoever makes the entries, are not as neatly kept as they might be, and the frequently recorded verdict of "Drounded," or even "Drownding," is one of the more amusing of the orthographic anomalies.

Meanwhile these dead people to whom I invited your attention a column or two ago, and whom I have avoided describing because I hate describing what is so repulsive, even with the veil of pathos thrown over it, are lying there still. The two hundred and forty-four hitherto received include all ages, both sexes, almost every nationality and color, all conditions and ranks of life. Relations, friends, lovers, sweethearts, and mistresses come to recognize them, and you may be sure there is many a sad scene witnessed in that exhibition hall, and the Coroner's post-mortem room beyond, where as many a dark career has darkly terminated. During the courses of the stars wealth and fashion and wisdom and knowledge and power and ignorance and poverty and crime and suffering and loathsomeness and guilt deposit in this silent receptacle some of the human particles which represented them, and which wending their different ways in life, here lie for a moment side by side, upon one common level, exposed to public gaze. I will not, in this place at any rate, gratify the reader's confident anticipation that something about life's fitful fever would here be introduced, under the idea entertained by the correspondent, that such an introduction would clinch the pathos of the scene. In the first place I have a remote recollection of having read that quotation once or twice in print before; and in the next place I am not so sure that life is so much a fitful fever after all, except with those who find nothing better to do with it than gamble it away. Still these sleeping figures here suggest many a sad romance. Still, again, as the Coroner's verdicts present all the causes of death in 213 cases, I shall leave the reader to discover with what disease he can make the utmost verge of romance most compatible. ALI BABA.

MARRIED.

JONES—WELKER—On July 4, 1868, by Rev. James Crowe, Mr. CHARLES H. JONES to Miss ANGELINE R. WELKER, daughter of the late George K. Welker, and step-daughter of Henry G. Klein, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CARLIN.—On the 4th instant, LOUISA CARLIN, widow of the late Jonathan Carlin, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Pennsylvania Council, No. 4, U. D. of A., and the Female Union and Ralston Beneficial Society, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at the corner of Lawrence and George streets, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment in West Street Ground.

CARLEY.—On the 5th instant, WILLIE, son of James and Edwina Carley, aged 4 months.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, John Fitzpatrick, No. 818 S. Ninth street, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

RODGERS.—On the 5th instant, Mr. JAMES B. RODGERS, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 515 S. Eleventh street, on Thursday at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

New Plan of Life Insurance.

The Philadelphia Co-operative Life Insurance Company, with a perpetual charter, has commenced business at the N. E. corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, and introduces to the public the principle of co-operation as applied to Life Insurance, by which the large profits realized from the business will accrue directly to the parties insured.

The plan adopted is that upon the payment of a nominal sum, and but once, according to age, you are insured in a class limited to one thousand. Upon the death of a member each of said class, at 30 days' notice, are required to pay the sum of $1·25. The heirs of the deceased thus will receive the sum of one thousand dollars. A person may insure in as many classes upon the same terms, and consequently for as many thousands, as he or she may desire.

The plan is entirely novel, and combining low rates of charges, there is no doubt that it will become popular.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING FOR HOT WEATHER.—Every variety suited to the season for Men, Youth, Boys, and Children, new, fresh, and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SECURE HEALTH IN ADVANCE.—It is as difficult to extinguish a raging fever as a raging fire; but you can prevent a conflagration by rendering your dwelling fire-proof, and you can prevent an attack of fever by invigorating and purifying your "house of clay."

The "outside pressure" upon the constitution and the vital powers at this season is tremendous. Every pore of the millions which cover the surface of the body is a drain upon its substance and its strength. To meet this depletion, to keep up the stamina under such a constant outflow of dissolving flesh, a tonic and invigorant is absolutely necessary, and time that tries all things, has proved that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters imparts a degree of strength and resistant power to the over-taxed vital forces, which is unattainable by any other known means. The effect of this inestimable vegetable preparation is to increase the appetite, accelerate digestion, tone the secretive organs, give firmness to the nerves, purify the blood, cheer the spirits, and, by thus rallying all the forces of the body, enable it to defy the enervating influence of the heat, and pass triumphantly through the trying ordeal of the summer months. As a safeguard against epidemics, and a preventive of the feebleness, lassitude, and prostration of which so many thousands complain at this season, it has a national reputation, founded on twenty-five years of uninterrupted and unequalled success.

A PARIS CORRESPONDENT reports that the Empress Eugenie has struck out of her invitation list two American families, the young ladies belonging to which she considers as too eccentric in dress and manner to be received at court. It is a great wonder that the Eugenies among us will allow so many badly dressed gentlemen to present themselves before them to court when a small investment at Chas Stokes & Co.'s can make the most clownish look like a gentleman "to the manor born."

IT IS ONLY NECESSARY to give Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" a fair and judicious trial to be fully convinced that they are superior to any other offered to the public, or to the medical profession, as a remedy for debility arising from the inactivity of the different functions of the system. Their base is his Wine, combined with the bitter principle of the best tonics (herbs and roots) known to practical chemists. See his advertisement in another colum, or his circulars at the principal Drug Stores.

INVALIDS AND PHYSICIANS.—All who wish to know the facts about the singular curative powers of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water, in cases of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney and Urinary diseases, and general debility resulting from the prostration of the vital forces, are invited to read the statements given on high authority. Pamphlets gratis at any of the Druggists' stores.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick nacks, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING is decidedly the cheapest and best. People will not believe it until they come and examine.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS for Dress or School are the cheapest, prettiest and best.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL,"
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is the largest and best in Philadelphia. Has hundreds of different styles of goods.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS are men of taste and ability.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR PRICES are 25 per cent. below other houses producing same goods.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street. First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. 1125 CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 1y

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the neat and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. 16 29 3mrp

WANTS.

MUSICIANS WANTED FOR UNITED States Regimental Bands; also field musicians. Apply at United States Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 520 S. FRONT Street. 7 6 3t 7 2 3t

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7-30s converted into 5-20s

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Sovereigns, Napoleons, and all Foreign Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

Collections made with prompt returns.

Agents for the Union and Central Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

8 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Paid at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

6 11 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY

RAILROAD COMPANY'S

MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42¾ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double-track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,

For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.

C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
BOWEN & FOX,
625 1mrp No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

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OFFER FOR SALE

A LIMITED AMOUNT

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

AND

Union Pacific Railroad Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons cashed at our office.

Pamphlets, Maps, and Bonds, on hand for immediate delivery.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

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6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

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QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS *ALWAYS ON HAND.* 4 28 3p

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

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MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee, and moderate prices.
Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street,
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PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 7 1 2m

FINANCIAL.

660 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making COMPLETED MILES by January 1, and it is NINE HUNDRED probable that the ENTIRE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN 1869.

No other first-class railroad has been the world has seen built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific which runs west from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a GREAT NATIONAL WORK, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal, as well as interest, is made

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Mortgage Bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country, are payable, principal and interest, in currency, and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world building so great an extent of road, issue bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

The price of these Bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their Bonds are the

Safest and most Profitable Investment

in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
July 2, 1868. [51 fmw tf] New York.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia,

Would respectfully invite the attention of Gentlemen to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder, made of the best materials, by hand, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

ALSO, A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER UNDERWEAR,

Viz:—GAUZE MERINO, SILK AND COTTON SHIRTS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STOCKS, TIES, WRAPPERS, ETC. ETC. 5 8 fmw2mrp

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement. GEORGE MORRIS.
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.
EDMUND LEWIS.

Philadelphia, 6th month 30, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of MORRIS & LEWIS, for the importing and jobbing of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings, at the old stand, Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH Street. GEORGE MORRIS.
Philada., 7th month, 1, 1868. EDMUND LEWIS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, for the transaction of the general Dry Goods and Cloth business at the N. W. corner of EIGHTH and MARKET Streets. JUSTUS C. STRAWBRIDGE.
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.

Philadelphia, 7th month, 1, 1868. 7 1 4t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Country Seats at reduced rents. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 7 2 3t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.—NO. 10 HAMILTON TERRACE, West Philadelphia. Apply next door. 6 29 6t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEVANTINE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 8 6mrp

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottes French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street, and No. 726 RACE Street. 9 17 6mrp

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to June 23.

Affairs in England and on the Continent.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Hansa, we have mail dates from Europe to June 23.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Taxation and Revenue—Statistics of Trade and Finance.

The official statistical abstract of Great Britain shows that the gross revenue taxes of the last financial year amounted to £2 6s. 2d. per head of population. Only once in the last twelve years—viz., in the year 1865-66—has the ratio of taxation been lower than this, and only once has it been so low—viz., in 1858-59. The expenditure, however, exceeded the income, and amounted to £2 7s. 3d. per head, but that ratio has been exceeded in six of the last twelve years. This statement does not include the expenditure upon fortifications, which amounts to about half a million a year, the annual payment of which goes to swell the charge for the national debt. The unredeemed funded debt has been reduced to £741,190,328 on the 31st of March last; the terminable annuities at that date, £3,447,270, represented a capital of £47,930,222, or double the amount of the 31st March, 1867; the unfunded debt in March last was £7,911,100.

In 1867 there were imported and retained for home consumption 141 pounds of corn per head of the population, 40·58 pounds of raw sugar, 3·68 pounds of tea, 1·35 pounds of tobacco, 4·19 pounds of butter, 3·32 pounds of cheese, 1·32 pounds of bacon and hams, 5·10 pounds of potatoes, 0·45 gallons of wine, 13·19 eggs, 0·27 gallons of spirits, and 0·71 gallons of home-made spirits paid excise duty. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom at the end of 1867 was 28,773, of 5,753,063 tons, whereof 2931, of 901,062 tons, were steamers; 1210 vessels, of 282,900 tons were built, and first registered in the United Kingdom in 1867. The quantity of British wheat sold in 150 market towns was only 2,724,673 quarters, being 400,000 fewer than in 1866, and 800,000 fewer than in 1865. The capital in the hands of savings banks at the end of 1867 was £36,476,408 in the trustee banks, and £9,749,929 in the Post Office banks. The December average of bank notes in circulation reached £41,106,120; Bank of England, £24,447,000; English country banks, £5,187,025; Scotland, £5,055,704; Bank of Ireland, £2,713,400; Irish private banks, £3,702,901. The bank rate of Discount averaged 2½ per cent., being the lowest in fifteen years, except 1862. The average price of consols was 93. The population in the middle of the year was 30,157,473, exclusive of army, navy, and seamen abroad. At the inspection of elementary schools in the United Kingdom 1,391,199 children were found present. The number of paupers—excluding vagrants—in receipt of relief were, on the 1st of January, 1868:—In England, 1,034,823; in Ireland, 72,925; in Scotland, on the 14th of May, 1867, 121,169. The year's expenditure for the relief of the poor reached £6,959,818 in England, £807,681 in Scotland, £797,134 in Ireland. The indictable offences (committals) in England were 18,971—3305 in Scotland, and 4561 in Ireland. The emigrants of the year were 195,953.

The Proposed Catholic University.

The two Catholic prelates charged, on behalf of the Catholic Church in Ireland, with the conduct of the negotiation with the British Government in respect of the proposed Catholic University, wrote to Lord Mayo to protest against his lordship's assertion that the negotiation was broken off owing to the unreasonable nature of their demands.

THE CONTINENT.

The New French Loan—Serious Deficiencies in the Budget—Cost and Objects of the Vast Armaments.

Paris (June 1) correspondence of London Times.

The long expected report on the loan has at last been distributed to the members of the Legislative body. As it is somewhat lengthy, a few principal points will be sufficient. With respect to the first question, whether a loan is necessary, M. Gressier, the reporter, observes that the deficits previous to 1868 amounted to no less a sum than 727,000,000f. That of 1867 is 183,606,000f. The cost of transforming the muskets of the army, for which the Minister of War had paid out of the credits of 1867 only 21,900,000f., is estimated at 113,500,000f., leaving a remainder due of 91,600,000f.; and the cost of putting in proper condition the fortified places, comprising only what is most urgent, is estimated by the Minister of War at 36,000,000f.

Finally, the transformation of the artillery and the portable arms for the navy, being estimated at 26,400,000f. of which only 4,00,000f. was paid last year, there remains a sum of 21,500,000 to be provided. The necessity of that expenditure cannot be called in question. It is calculated, with the addition of some accessories, at more than 337,000,000f., including the deficit of 1867. Such as it is it cannot be charged on the budget, and still less can it be carried to the floating debt, "which," the *Reporter* adds, "is already too large in consequence of previous deficits." The loan, then, is not merely necessary, but is positively indispensable.

The next question is as to how the proceeds of the loan are to be applied and in what mode. The Minister of Finance, in his report to the Emperor, stated that the extraordinary resources should be applied to the deficit of 1867, which is 189,000,000f., and the transformation of the war material 187,000,000f., and to the public works for 1868 and 1869, 82,000,000f., in all, 458,000,000f., and to provide for this the Government proposed the loan of 440,900,000f. At the same time the expositions, or *exposes des motifs*, emanating from the Council of State, of the amended budget of 1868, and the primitive budgets of 1869, which are still under consideration, include the exceptional credits of the army and navy in the estimates of expenditure adopted for those services.

as regards the Department of Public Works, the Minister has not set apart any special and distinct credit for the aggregate of works which are to be provided for from the loan. This mode of proceeding makes the sum supposed necessary to balance the budgets of 1868 and 1869 404,576,897f., viz.:—

	Francs
Deficit of 1867	186,606,000
Applied to the budget of 1868	130,332,561
Applied to the budget of 1869	90,638,336
Total	404,576,897

This would leave a remainder of 35,423,103f., which might be reserved to pay in 1870 for muskets, or for arms for the navy, or for the repairs of fortified places.

This first point established, the committee next determine the amount of expenditure which the loan is to meet. As to the deficit of 1867 there is no difficulty. Neither is any objection raised to the greater part of the sums for armaments required by the Minister of War, with the exception of those concerning the transformation of fortified places. They dispute, however, two sums demanded by the Minister of Marine, which are not so exceptionably urgent as to be furnished by the loan.

Finally, the sums to be furnished by the loan, comprising the deficit of 1867, and the sums demanded by the Ministers of War and Marine, are:—

	Francs.
1. Deficit in 1867	183,606,000
2. The sum required to complete the 1,200,000 new muskets, plus 35,000 muskets transformed, with their cartridges, etc.	91,600,000
3. Complement of material for artillery	2,500,000
4. Military telegraphs	200,000
5. Fortified places	24,000,000
6. Cloth, spare clothing	5,622,500
7. Sum to complete the new artillery and portable arms for the marine service	21,500,000
8. Special constructions, navy, not comprised in the programme of 1867	3,000,000
9. Expedition to Italy	3,052,000
0. Workmen, extra	2,500,000
Total	337,580,534

Now that these sums are carried to the special budget of the loan, the corresponding sums of the budgets of 1868 and 1869 must be struck out, and after that operation those budgets will appear in their reality.

After deducting from the divers budgets under consideration all the expenses rejected in the special account of the loan, and minutely calculating and adding up all the savings practicable in the two budgets, the insufficiency of resources is found to be, for 1868, 35,514,270f., and for 1869, 24,693 826f.

The concluding passages of the report deserve attention:—"Neither in France nor elsewhere should the outlay on armaments be regarded as dictated by the idea of aggression. They have but one object—to put the defences of the country on a level with actual facts and to secure peace by maintaining the dignity of the nation and at the same time the safety of the territory. The third part of the report maintains the dotation for public works for the years 1868 and 1869, and permits the completion of those useful materies which serve so powerfully for the circulation of the products of industry, commerce, and agriculture. It will be a manifestation of the confidence of the Government and of the Chamber in the maintenance of tranquility."

It is said that the Minister of Finance has declared to the Committee on the Budget that the Government considers that there is nothing to be done on the subject of the alleged debt of 64,776,132f. due by England to France.

PALESTINE.

British Explorations in the Holy Land—Important Discoveries.

From the London Times, June 12.

Yesterday evening a meeting was held under the presidency of the Archbishop of York, in support of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which has for its purpose the accurate and systematic investigation of the archæology, topography, geology, and physical geography of the Holy Land.

The secretary, Mr. Holland, read the report, which stated that though there had been an increased number of subscribers, the amount received in the year had fallen short of the sum required to carry out the whole scheme of operations proposed, and the committee had been compelled mainly to confine their attention to explorations in or near the city of Jerusalem. In spite of many difficulties Lieutenant Warren had succeeded in carrying on extensive excavations with little interruption, and had made discoveries of the utmost importance, which not only tended to throw new light upon the original features of the Temple Hill, but led to the hope that before long sufficient data would be obtained for forming a tolerably accurate opinion upon the various sites in the Holy City which had been so long matters of dispute. "For the first time" the report went on to say, "the actual streets of the ancient city have been reached, underground passages which have been hidden for centuries by the mass of superincumbent ruins have been brought to light, and by degrees a complicated network of drains and reservoirs is being laid bare, which, when fully explored, will, no doubt, and very considerably in settling many difficult points connected with the level of different portions of Jerusalem. In the valleys of the Kedron and Tyropœon, by a succession of shafts, many of them sunk to enormous depths, discoveries of intense interest have been made with regard to the original course and character of those valleys. The limits of the hill and position of the wall of Ophel have been in a great measure ascertained, and shafts sunk on the south of the wall of the Haram area have shown that the account given by Josephus of the gilded height of the battlements of the ancient city at this point is not, after all, the gross exaggeration that up to this time it has always been believed to have been." The report went on to speak of the difficulties to be met with in carrying out such an explanation as this among a population like that of Jerusalem, difficulties which had been increased by the treacherous character of the soil, and the imperfect nature of the apparatus which had to be employed.

General Amnesty Proclamation.

The following Proclamation has been issued by President Johnson, and was published on Friday last:—

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States, which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that the war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that so soon as the objects could be accomplished, the war on the part of the Government should cease; and whereas, the President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the forenamed Rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions, then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 8th day of December, 1863; on 26th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of May, 1865; and on the 7th day of September, 1867; and whereas, the said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and of the Government thereunder, and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and whereas, it is desirable to reduce the standing army, and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, suridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, and suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, and of the right of trial by jury, such encroachments upon our free institutions in time of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources; and, whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances or presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the Government, attended by unnecessary qualifications, pains, penalties, confiscation, and disfranchisements; and, on the contrary, to promote and complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution, and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except also as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:—

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TAMMANY HALL.

Mayor Hoffman's Dedicatory Address.

After the preliminary exercises in the new Tammany Hall, New York city, on Saturday morning, the Mayor of the city and Grand Sachem of the Society, Hon. John T. Hoffman, delivered the dedicatory address, as follows:—

Brothers:—In obedience to the requirements of our constitution we have assembled to celebrate the anniversary of our national independence. We meet in this our great Wigwam full of pride in the past history of our brotherhood, full of joy at our present prosperity and power, and full of hope and anticipations of a still more glorious future. One year ago this day we laid the corner-stone of this beautiful edifice, to be devoted for all future time to the principles of liberty, independence, and national unity, for the preservation of which our society was instituted almost coeval with the foundation of our Government. On that day we reaffirmed and rededicated the sentiments of the great Declaration of Independence, and made a solemn pledge that before the sun should rise on this anniversary we would erect here an edifice which, in the greatness of its proportions and the perfection of all its parts, would be emblematic of that perfect union of States and of people upon which depends the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the American nation. We have kept the pledge. The work is complete and will stand, let us hope, an enduring monument of the energy and enterprise of our ancient brotherhood, and of its unswerving fidelity to all its obligations. We meet now to make the formal dedication of this great Wigwam. The few moments at our command forbid that we should do more than this. At midday the National Democratic Convention assembles in our Council Chamber. It is a fitting place for so great and important a convocation. Upon its walls are grouped the shields of all the States, made more beautiful than ever by the flag of our common country, which once more surrounds them, and within it will assemble representatives of all the States, to insist that henceforth statesmanship, magnanimity, and patriotism shall rule the land; that the union of the States and the rights of the States shall be maintained; and that the people everywhere under the Constitution of our country shall forever be united in those bonds of concord, unity, and fraternity on which our nation was founded by our fathers. We cast, therefore, to-day new fuel upon our council fires, which have for nearly a century burned on steadily and brightly, and renew our vows as brothers to keep alive the "patriot flame." In the name of the Tammany society, I dedicate this edifice. I dedicate it to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, constitutional law and national unity—to truth and justice, to freedom and equality, to the Constitution and the Union, and to the great Democratic party, which has ever been and ever will be the champion and defender of them all. And now, While we invoke the spirit of the departed free as witnesses to the renewals of the pledge we make this day, our chain of union being formed, and its links continuing strong and bright, let us go hence in peace and friendship."

Three times three cheers were then given for the new hall, the members separated to give room to the state delegation and the ceremony of dedication was concluded.

"The Valley of Death."

In Kinglake's new volume on the Crimean war is a graphic and minute description of the charge of the six hundred at Balaklava. He thus describes the ride, and Cardigan's appearance:—

"The pace for some time was firmly governed. When horsemen, too valorous to be thinking of flight, are brought into straits of this kind, their tendency is to be galloping swiftly forward, each man at the greatest pace he can exact from his own charger, thus destroying, of course, the formation of the line; but Lord Cardigan's love of strict uniform order was a propensity having all the force of a passion, and as long as it seemed possible to exert authority by voice or gesture, the leader of this singular onset was firm in repressing the fault. Thus when Captain White, of the Seventeenth Lancers (who commanded the squadron of direction), became "anxious," as he frankly expressed it, "to get out of such a murderous fire, and into the guns, as being the best of the two evils," and endeavoring, with that view, to "force the pace," pressed forward so much as to be almost alongside of the chief's bridle arm, Lord Cardigan checked this impatience by laying his sword across the Captain's breast, telling him at the same time not to try to force the pace, and not to be riding before the leader of the brigade. Otherwise than for this, Lord Cardigan, from the first to the last of the onset, did not speak or make sign. Riding straight and erect, he never once turned in his saddle with the object of getting a glance at the state of the squadrons which followed him; and to this rigid abstinence—giving proof as such abstinence did, of an unbending resolve—it was apparently owing that the brigade never fell into doubt concerning its true path of duty, never wavered (as the best squadrons will, if the leader, for even an instant, appears to be uncertain of purpose), and was guiltless of even inclining to any default except that of failing to keep down the pace. * * * But although he rode singly, and although, as we have seen, he rigidly abstained from any retrograde glance, Lord Cardigan, of course, might infer from the tramp of the regiments close following, and from what (without turning in his saddle) he could easily see of their flanks, that the momentum now gathered and gathering was too strong to be moderated by a commander; and rightly perhaps avoiding the effort to govern it by voice or by gesture, he either became impatient himself, and drew the troops on more and more by first increasing his own speed, or else yielded (under necessity) to the impatience of the now shattered squadrons, and closely adjusted his pace to the flow of the torrent behind him. In one way or in the other, a right distance was always maintained between the leader and his first line. As before, when advancing at a trot, so now, while flinging themselves impetuously deep into the jaws of an army, these two regiments of the first line still had in their front the same rigid hussar for their guide, still kept their eyes fastened on the crimson red overalls, and the white near hind leg of the chestnut which showed them the straight, honest way—the way down to the mouths of the guns."

—In the collection of English and Scotch coins formed by Mr. William Forster, just sold in London, was a gold florin of Edward III. This beautiful and highly interesting piece, much the finer of the only two known, was found with the other in the Tyne, which latter piece is now in the British Museum. It was knocked down to Mr. Webster, the numismatist, at the price of £113.

—The water power company of Waterville, Maine, have decided, instead of repairing the old dam, a portion of which was recently carried away, to build a new one, to cost from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, within a very few months.

—Villemessant, who doesn't love Edmund About, describes him as old and fat, like nothing so much as a pig, and with eyes that give one the idea of little holes burned in a blanket.

—It is said a young heiress is working *incognito* in one of the Meriden manufactories in Connecticut, in order to escape from fortune hunters, and be wooed and won for herself alone.

—The Committee on Education in the Connecticut Legislature has agreed to recommend an entire abolition of rate bills, thus making the public schools actually free.

—The work of enlarging the canal at Stamford, Connecticut, is in progress. About one hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet of earth have been removed.

—There are 313,000 applicants for charity in New York yearly.

—"The Voices of the Night"—Those blessed babies.

BITTER CORDIAL.

SCHEETZ'S
CELEBRATED
BITTER CORDIAL.
N. W. Cor. of FIFTH and RACE Sts.

This medical preparation is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append the following:—

Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal Blackburn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1868.

Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prostration, the result of exposure and overtasked energies, I was induced by you (an old friend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pleasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Sherry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical, and as a digester of food, the most potent compound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. I most cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the villainous alcoholic and vinous concoctions imbibed at too many of the public bars of the present day, it must also prove a blessing.

Very truly yours,
ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,
6 16mwf13t Fire Marshal.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Our stock comprises all the denominations prescribed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20.....TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Bailell,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	S. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 513 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2§

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22§ JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, REVERSED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCK A BACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
3 12 GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES' TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 19§mw NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

1868.
SUMMER!!!
DESIRABLE DRY GOODS!!!

We have made some extensive purchases of GOODS suited to the season, at a little over HALF PRICE to close out lots, and can offer

POSITIVE BARGAINS!!!

Silk Figured Grenadines, very rich, 50 cents.
Beautiful Mottled Summer Poplins, 37½ cents.
Double-fold Very Fine Dress Ginghams, 25 cents.
Very Fine Mohairs, Iron Bareges, and Lustres.
EXCELLENT BLACKS, from $1 50 per yard to $4.
Checked Silks, Plain Silks, Silk Poplins, etc.
A large lot of BEAUTIFUL STRIPED MUSLINS
Checked Muslins, Plain Muslins, Puffed Muslins.
Fine French Organdies and Jaconet Lawns.
French Chintzes, Percales, White Piques, and Marsellies.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for Men's and Boys Wear.
Shawls, Skirts, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc. etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
4 6 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that,

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS

NEW STORE,
NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf3m

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
Keep a Stock of Dry Goods Adapted to the Daily Wants of Families.
LARGE STOCK OF SHAWLS.
LACE POINTS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
WHITE GOODS IN FULL VARIETY.
BLACK GOODS OF ALL GRADES.
STEEL AND GREY GOODS.
SILK DEPARTMENT WELL STOCKED.
CLOTH DEPARTMENT, NEW ASSORTMENT.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, FRESH STOCK.
STAPLE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, ETC. 3 10 mws2m

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Spring and Summer Coatings,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 26m

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails, sails

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax)	Monday, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax)	Tuesday, July 28

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.
Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9§ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 8th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York,
Or THOMAS S. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres.
Office—41 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 2 20 m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 46 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS S. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 4

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 20th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 30§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 40 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
7 2§ JOHN F. OHL, Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Dobrasses street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M. daily. Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most delightful and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 14 New York.
6 1 8m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!!
The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave ARCH Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, daily, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF FARE:—
From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 30c.
From Chester and Hook to Philadelphia, 10c.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Wilmington, 10c.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
For further particulars inquire on board.
4 28 1f L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., 12 30, and 5 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 1m

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.
Leaves Arch Street Wharf. Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, July 4 12½ A.M Saturday, July 4 4 P.M
Monday, July 6, 1 P.M Monday, July 6, 8 P.M
Tuesday, " 7, 1½ P.M Tuesday, " 7, 8½ P.M
Wednesday, " 8, 1¾ P.M Wednesday, " 8, 8½ P.M
Thursday, " 9, 2½ P.M Thursday, " 9, 6½ P.M
Friday, " 10, 2½ P.M Friday, " 10, 6½ P.M
Fare to Trenton, 20 cents each way: intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 1f

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To

THE SHAKERS OF LEBANON.

A Descriptive Letter from Mr. Vincent.

The Rev. Henry Vincent, whose visit to this country has given pleasure to many of our citizens, sends to an English journal, the *London Star*, the following account of the Shaker settlement at Lebanon, in New York:—

"On the northwestern border of the State of New York, within a mile of the dividing line of Massachusetts, and about one hundred and fifty miles from the city of New York, is the summer retreat of Lebanon Springs. Hills, mountains, and valleys, trees, gardens, farm-houses, and farms spread around and above you in ever-varying beauty, reminding one of the hills and valleys of Llangollen in Wales. On the side of one of the mountains—Mount Lebanon—commanding a fine view of the whole panorama, I enter three distinct portions of that singular body of people called by the vulgar 'The Shakers.'

"This 'society of believers' is the product of that mighty upheaving of the mind and soul that manifested itself in England and Europe during the greater part of the last century. Wesley, Whitefield, the French Prophets, Emanuel Swedenborg, and others, all represented, with more or less truth and power, the yearning of living souls for light, life, and salvation. In this great awakening, as in the time of the Commonwealth, many strange Doctrines and new sects rose and fell, and among these we must class the people called Shakers. About the year 1758, Ann Lee, of Manchester, England, came, under strong religious convictions, and, joined by six or eight brethren and sisters, under the guidance of a vision, left England for America, settling in this country.

"After working separately for a living, and suffering much persecution and hardship for many years, the little band gathered into a regular society in the woods of Watervliet, near Albany, in 1776. In 1779 a great revival of religion occurred in New Lebanon and in other towns and villages, and many of these people were gratuitously impressed by Ann Lee and her friends that the time had come to gather themselves out of the world, and in the power of the Holy Spirit 'to crucify all worldly lusts,' and to enter the spiritual Millennial church in the practice of perfect chastity, temperance, charity, brotherly and sisterly love—abandoning all private property for the common good, and having, like the early Christians, 'all things in common.' From their great fervor in preaching—their tremblings and quakings—they were spoken of as 'Shakers,' which name they are by no means ashamed to accept.

"Their progress was necessarily slow, as they took up a cross too heavy to be borne by ordinary men and women of the world. The Shaker communities are divided into families. Within sight of each other at Mount Lebanon are three of these families—North family, Church family, and South family. The first numbers sixty brethren and sisters, the second one hundred and twenty. In the New Lebanon society there are altogether eight of these families—in all five hundred brethren and sisters. The New Lebanon society owns six thousand acres of land—a large proportion of which is devoted to fuel, timber, and sheep. This people also possess garden seeds, herbs, and fruits, which are everywhere famed for their quality.

"Throughout the Union there are eighteen flourishing Shaker societies, scarcely living a celibate life, and enjoying a perfect community of worldly goods.

"It was with no small delight on Friday evening last I found myself in front of a stage wagon, with my friend William Hardacre, of Philadelphia, riding seven miles over muddy roads between Canaan and Lebanon. It was evening, and the setting sun bathed hills and valleys in a flood of light. The rivulets were swollen by heavy rains, and streamlets rushed and sparkled down the ravines, leaping into the laughing waters beneath. Grasses, leaves, and flowers were beaded by rain drops that glistened like diamonds in the rays of the setting sun. We reached North Family about 7 o'clock, and were welcomed, with modest grace, by an elderly sister, and we soon grasped the warm hands of Elder Frederick Evans, who some months ago, courteously invited me to share the simple hospitalities of the society.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

"We were soon introduced to other brethren, and found ourselves at home and at ease with our hearty friends. The brethren and sisters at North Family occupy three neat and substantial houses. There is no restraint other than the restraint of good breeding and true Christian propriety. Brethren and sisters occupy the same houses, the sleeping accommodation being at opposite parts of the dwellings. They rise at half-past 4 o'clock in the morning, breakfast at 6, dinner at noon, supper at 6 in the evening, and retire to rest about 10. At meals the women occupy one end of the table, the men the other. Before meals they all kneel down and offer thanks and prayers in solemn silence. My friend and I took our meals in a small neat room alone. We were waited upon most attentively by one of the sisters, who constantly left the room, returning to inquire if anything was wanted.

"A Shaker meal is a wholesome feast. A room beautifully clean, a plain clean table, good white and brown bread, sweet fresh butter, rich milk and cream, wholesome well cooked meat, plain vegetables, preserved fruits; but all served in the simplest, neatest, and most economical way. We occupied two bedrooms that opened one into the other. The beds are sweet and clean, and you sprawl in them with a perfect delirium of lazy delight. All the rooms of the houses are cleanliness and neatness to perfection.

"Round about are the gardens, orchards, farms, workshops, barns, and storehouses. The large barn is the most perfect model for space, convenience, and ventilation. It consists of three stories, the lower story being appropriated for stalling cattle. It is built on the side of a hill, so you can drive wagons into the third story from the road on the side of the hill. The men and women gravitate towards the work they can most easily perform; and all are busy from morn until night, working with a joyous will.

WORSHIP.

"The men dress as the early Quakers dressed. The women with the same Quakerlike neatness, and they are all simple but hearty in their manners. On Saturday night we attended worship for the first time. The men and women stood in three lines in the presence of each other. A brother read a hymn, while they all joined in singing. This was followed by other exercises in song. Elder Evans then gave a powerful exhortation from the words, 'There is therefore now no condemnation to those who are in Christ Jesus.' He spoke of the victory they had achieved over the world and the power of lust and evil by the grace and favor of God, maintaining, with great gravity, 'that every good and perfect gift cometh from God' and from 'the power of His Christ.' He was followed by a brief exhortation from one of the sisters.

"A line was then formed in the centre of the room, three brethren and three sisters standing face to face. The remainder formed in a circle round the room. The brethren and sisters in the centre of the room sang hymns, while the rest moved round them in a kind of dance, moving their open hands as though waiting to catch a ole-sing. All was gravely performed, with an evident profound sense of awe. On Sunday this worship was repeated, with the addition of a more lively spiritual song and dance. The Shakers hold to the example of Miriam and King David and other members of the ancient Church in manifesting their joy and gratitude at the goodness of God towards them by spiritual songs and dances.

"Although the ceremony was new to me, I felt no levity, but was gravely impressed by the deep solemnity of what I saw. I was permitted to address the assembly, and on Sunday night, by invitation, met the Church Family, and gave, to the best of my ability, a sketch of the present state of religion in England, in the Established Church and in the dissenting bodies. They appeared particularly impressed by the account I gave of the great work resulting from the labors of Mr. Spurgeon; and at both families they desired me to say to brethren in England that they blessed God for all the work done by the working of the Holy Spirit in other churches.

CONCLUSIONS.

"I had not time to make myself acquainted with all the peculiarities of their belief. I have no doubt they hold many views from which I should dissent; but I felt in no mood for discussion, and had not opportunity enough for patient investigation of the doctrines which kept them apart from other sects. Those who desire information on these points must search them out for themselves; they will find them epitomized in works published by the society. I contented myself with the results I saw before me, and thought them sufficiently remarkable to command the respectful and thoughtful attention of the Church and the world.

"I saw a community of men and women of all ages living a pure celibate life, under the same roof, full of sweetness, love, and gentleness—a happy family of brothers and sisters. I knew that many of them had been married men and women before they were led, by a religious principle and motive, to 'crucify all worldly lusts,' and enter into what they regard as the millennial state. I knew that this life had been lived by monks and nuns, who were excluded from each other with a prison-like rigor, under locks and key, bolts and bars; but here I saw a spiritual family—the once husband and wife entering upon a new life in the daily presence of each other—and that this chaste community had tested this life of purity for seventy years without any cloud arising to dim the lustre of its chastity.

"Of course, we all exclaim, 'How can these things be?' And the profligate and the base raise the yell of laughter; but the Shakers modestly reply, 'Not unto us, but unto God be all the glory.' The world laughs again, and slanders; but the answer is the fact of this life, which this people lays open to the gaze of all the world. I saw, moreover, a people who will not hold private property—a people who rest securely and in perfect harmony and prosperity, upon a community of goods. The dream of Utopia is here realized. They work hard, they enjoy the fruits of their industry, they live simply and frugally. For ten years they have ceased to eat swine, or to drink alcoholic drinks, except under medical advice.

"I saw that this community of goods sprung from a deeper motive than a social or economical truth. Indeed, in one of their publications I found this paragraph: 'They could not understand how so-called Christians (brethren and sisters) could be members of the same religious body or Church and be divided into rich and poor in the things of this temporary world, but who are vainly expecting that in the world to come they will all be willing to have eternal things in common.' Thus their communistic idea springs from a religious motive, and such a fact is worthy the contemplation of thoughtful men.

"I inquired into the internal working of the community, as to how disputes or misunderstandings were settled if they unfortunately arose. I was told that here again they adopted the Christian plan, speaking to the brother or sister alone, and if that failed, 'tell it unto the Church;' and that, so far, all had moved on with harmony, and no serious difficulties had disturbed them. Another thing I have also seen in relation to the Shakers. Every one in America with whom I have spoken speaks highly of their moral character, of their truthfulness, of their honesty in their dealings with their fellowmen; all bear this testimony, with the exception of those degraded people who believe there are no such things as virtue and truth on the earth.

"Surely the success of this community must have a cause. What is that cause? I do not pretend to answer the question. But it is a question worthy of an answer. Many similar experiments have totally failed. Why has this succeeded? Within the past forty years the Owenite experiments in England and America have failed, but Shakerism is a living and triumphant fact. Let me urge upon divines and scholars in their rambles through America to visit the Shaker community at Mount Lebanon, and if they are disposed to inquire 'How can these things be?' my answer is, 'Come and see.' We left the brethren and sisters with regret at four o'clock yesterday morning, and had a difficult ride of three hours to Chatham Four Corners, and took the train for New York. Elder Frederick Evans is an Englishman by birth, coming from the old county of Worcester. He is a tall man, with an earnest, thoughtful face, and a pleasant play of grave humor round the mouth. He appears to be over sixty years of age. He is affable in his manners, and anxious to communicate his opinions to inquirers. I conversed with three or four Englishmen, who were happy in the enjoyment of the lives they had chosen. My warm thanks are due, and are thus publicly tendered, to the brethren and sisters for their loving hospitality."

—The following "warning" is posted on a man's grounds a few miles back of Hoboken:—"Take notice, that whosoever is found trespassing on these grounds will be shot and prosecuted."

GOVERNMENT SALES.

HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC., AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Brevet Colonel Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores, rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of—

36 Mules, in good order.	100,000 lbs.	Iron, assorted,
3 Horses, do.	300	" Iron Wire,
250 Army Wagons,	450	" H. S Nails,
10 Ambulances,	5,838	" Iron Pipe,
54 sets Lead Mule Harness,	500	" Rope,
	3,278	" Grain Sacks,
23 sets Wheel do.	88	" Sheet Zinc,
25 " Amb. Wheels do.	3	2-Horse Wagons,
3 " " Lead do.	3	Carts,
22 Driving Lines,	150	Wheels,
23 Riding Bridles,	58	Tail Gates,
29 Saddles, assorted,	1,600	feet Hose,
111 Horse Blankets,	124	Buckets, assorted,
3 Printing Presses,	29	Wagon Whips,
16 Chairs,	247	Bedsteads,
10 Cook Stoves and Fixtures,	29	Shovels, assorted.
100 Lead Bars,		

Together with Tinners', Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, and other articles not enumerated.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General.
7 1 6t Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 1125 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises lately occupied by the Army Medical Department, situate on the west side of Sixth street above Oxford, in the yard all the leaves, sheds, and materials erected thereon by the United States.

The above-named materials will be sold in one lot, and the purchaser will be allowed until the 31st to remove the same, after which date the ground on which they are situated will be turned over to the owner.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of acceptance of bid; balance to be paid within five days.

Any additional information desired will be furnished by the undersigned.

F. J. CRILLY,
7 6 6t Bvt. Col and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY, FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At public auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock, A. M., consisting of:—

- 100 barrels of Flour.
- 500 pounds of Soda Crackers.
- 16 gallons Cucumber Pickles.
- 400 gallons Cabbage and Onion Pickles.
- 160 gallons Mixed Pickles.
- 550 gallons Onions.
- 818 gallons Sauer Kraut.

The above stores to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

The successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. P. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M. and C. S. Dist. Ind. Ter.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At Public Auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation consisting of Hospital and other Tents, Clothing, Blankets, Harness, Army Wagons, Wagon Covers, Cooking Utensils, Flags and numerous other articles, all to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Sale to take place at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, to be paid on day of sale.

Successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. P. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M., District Indian Territory.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; Scranton at 4:05 P. M., at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:35 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 3:15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 8:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:05 A. M., 11:50 Noon, 2:00 and 8:20 P. M.

11:50 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:45 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad for Wilmington for Cresiedi and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad for Cape May.

Express Train at 3:20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia. Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12:00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 7:00, and 11:30 (Daily) P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and Intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M. (daily), 1:30, 4:15 and 7:30 (daily) P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:40 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESTNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company

4 8 tf H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6:20 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:00 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:30 P. M.
Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $4.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, at 9:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. and leave Rising Sun at 5:15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 7:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10 tf General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M
" " leaves Williamsport	8:20 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:50 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:30 noon
" " leaves Williamsport	9:50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:05 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	11:00 A. M
" " leaves Williamsport	10:15 P. M
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:10 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	7:40 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:40 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:45 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:40 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:01 A. M. and 1:39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leave New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:30 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:20 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., at 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30, 11:00 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:05 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2,000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars. The last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1:00, 6:00 and 10:30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	3:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 8:40 and 7:10	P. M.
Day Express	9:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1:45, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:40 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 3:00

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assaulting a Patrolman—Attempt at Theft—Youthful Depravity—A Case of Garroting—Swindling—A Chicken Thief—Cruelty to a Horse—Caught in the Act—Beat his Father—Rioting—A Shooting Affair.

—Matthew and Daniel Cavanagh were indulging in a fight at Chesnut Hill, and on being separated by Policeman Silverthorne of the Chesnut Hill force, set upon him and knocked him down. The patrolman managed to keep them at bay until the arrival of his brother officers, who took them into custody. Alderman Rex committed both for trial, in default of $2000 bail.

—A man while at Girard Park on Saturday felt as if some one was trying to take his watch out of his pocket, and, being quick in movement, he caught hold of a hand, to which was attached the arm and body of Samuel Wardlow. Samuel was handed over to a policeman, and taken before Alderman Fancoast, who sent him to prison.

—Beggar Detective Reeder on Saturday heard a little girl offering to bet another six pairs of shoes that the mother of another little girl in her company would not allow her to go to Smith's Island. He followed them to a house at Six h and Bedford streets, and on searching the place found a variety of articles, consisting of shoes, dresses, pieces of calico, fire-works, etc., which the children are suspected of having stolen. The policeman also found several pawnbrokers' tickets calling for similar goods. He then arrested the girls, of whom there were three, and the mother of one of them. They were given a hearing before Alderman Morrow, who held the mother for receiving stolen goods, and sent the girls to the House of Refuge.

—During the heavy gale of last evening, a gentleman named Coyle was garroted on Twenty-fifth street, below Pine, and robbed of his pocket book containing $13. Policeman Sankey subsequently arrested a fellow dressed in soldier's garb for committing the crime. His name is Wm. Flunegan, and he was fully committed this morning by Alderman Beitler.

—A man appeared before Alderman Swift yesterday, and entered complaint against Kate Mead, a resident of Duponcean street, for having stolen $7 50 from him while in a house in that locality. Kate was arrested and held for trial.

—Joseph Fisher, a negro, was captured on Saturday night in the stable in rear of No. 1507 Lombard street, engaged in twisting off the heads of chickens. He had performed the operation on several at the time he was disturbed by the proprietor of the place. He was secured and locked up in the Fifth District Station until this morning, when he was transferred to the County Prison by Alderman Swift.

—Jesse Thomas (colored) has been recognized as the individual who stole a watch on Friday night from a man at Seventh and St. Mary streets. He was arrested in that vicinity, and sent below by Alderman Patchel.

—Adam Harbett, the proprietor of a livery stable at Frankford, has preferred a charge of cruelty to animals against one Charles Shuster. Mr. Harbett alleges that the accused hired a horse from him on Saturday, and being brought home late at night the animal was in a most exhausted condition. Alderman Holme bound Shuster over to answer.

—Alexander McDevitt was charged before Alderman Carpenter with attempted robbery. The accused broke into the cabin of the schooner Sarah Jane, lying at Spruce street wharf, last evening, and had packed up a lot of clothing and bijo, when he was discovered by a policeman, who took him into custody. The Alderman sent him to prison.

John Hennings is the name of an individual who was held by Alderman Cahill for beating his father on Saturday, at Coates and Beach street.

—On Saturday night Policemen McAdams and Roberts, of the Eighteenth District, made an arrest, when they were interfered with and assaulted by a crowd of men. McAdams was struck in the forehead by the wad of a pistol, which had been pointed at him, and stunned for a few minutes. Recovering, he gave the alarm, and was soon surrounded by a posse of the force. They then arrested William McNamee, John Dougherty and son, John Russell, Thomas McConnell, Edward McGoldrick, and Patrick Burke, all of whom have been held for rioting and assault and battery.

—On our inside pages will be found the account of the shooting of the boy Clinton, by Michael Haly, on Saturday, at Seventh and Bedford streets. Michael was subsequently released on bail, and on his way home was met by William Watson, who drew a revolver and shot him in the hand. Watson was arrested, and released on $2000 bail.

FIRES.—At 5 o'clock this morning a gentleman, while passing Ninth and Filbert streets, discovered a fire in the drug store of A. M. Wilson, situated on the northwest corner. He gave the alarm, and assistance was soon at hand. The doors were broken open, and water being thrown upon the flames, they were soon extinguished, not, however, before considerable damage was sustained by the cracking of the bottles containing chemicals. It originated in an entry in the rear of the store, which was occupied as a store-room, and was pretty well filled with drugs of various kinds. The cause of the fire is wrapped in mystery. Three young men were sleeping in the second story at the time, and were compelled to make their escape through the windows. The building belongs to the Planton estate, and is supposed to be insured. Mr. Wilson had an insurance on his stock and fixtures of $10 000 in New York companies, which will cover his loss.

At 4 A. M., Hildebrand's grocery store, at Eighth and Plover streets, was slightly damaged by fire.

During the terrific storm last evening the barn of John Rosler, at Second street and Nicetown lane, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. A heifer was burned up. Loss, $1800.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—At the regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveyors, the following sewers were ordered to be constructed and laid:—A three feet one on Eighth street, from Thompson street to Columbia avenue; three feet on Coates street, between Twelfth and Broad streets; four feet on Eighteenth street, from Naudain to South street; three feet on Broad street, between Filbert and Arch; ten inch pipe from No. 1013 St. John street to Beaver street; two feet six inches on Hutchinson street, between Thompson and Girard avenue; two feet six inches on Amboy street, between Montgomery and Berks street, and two feet six inches on Tasker street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Appeals from surveys in the First and Fifth Survey Districts were read, and upon motion the Secretary was directed to inform the parties of the Board. Adjourned.

FIREMEN INJURED.—George Trot, a member of the Fellowship Fire Company, fell off the engine last evening, while on its way to the residence of Mr. Mehl, at Germantown, and was trod upon by the horses, receiving severe internal injuries.

At the same time, Charles Jacoby was thrown from the engine of the Columbia Fire Company, and received a severe cut in the head by coming in contact with the stones on the highway.

CAPE MAY COTTAGE SITES.—We are requested to remind our readers that on the 23d of this month will be sold at public sale, on the premises, Cape May, New Jersey, one hundred and thirty-two very desirable cottage sites, beautifully located, commanding an unobstructed view of the ocean. Full particulars and plans may be had of B. Swain, Cape Island, N. J., or the auctioneers, M. Thomas & Sons, 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The residence No. 1216 Rodman street was struck by lightning last evening, and a portion of the wall knocked out.

A cow belonging to Mrs Lydia Butler, residing on Main street, above Haines, Germantown, was killed by being struck.

The house of Theodore Mehl, at Armat and Hancock streets, Germantown, sustained slight injuries from the lightning.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Ann Dugan, aged twenty-three, residing in Main street, below Robinson, Manayunk, while crossing the track of the Norristown Railroad Company, was struck by the train that left this city at 9 o'clock on Saturday, and knocked with considerable force into the gutter. She was picked up and taken to her residence where her injuries were ascertained to be of a dangerous character.

DROWNING CASE.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a boat containing four young men upset in the Schuylkill, opposite Belmont Cottage, and one of them, named William Conklin, aged twenty years, residing No. 2134 Green street, was drowned. Conklin's hat had been knocked off by a tow-line, and in attempting to regain it he capsized the boat.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Helen Smith was before Alderman Beitler on the charge of larceny.

Georgiana Price testified that a number of veils, underclothing, and dresses, together with some jewelry, were stolen from her room, in Aberdeen street. The defendant resided in the same house, and several of the missing articles were found in her possession; the defendant left the house the day following the finding of the articles; this morning the defendant came to the room of the witness and accused me of stealing her goods; I wished her to search my goods; she refused, and threw me on the floor and beat me. Held in $400 bail to answer at Court.

Wm. Hamilton was charged with attempting to fire the Pennsylvania Hose House. Fire Marshal Blackburn testified that on Saturday he went to the hose house and found a fire had been started in the loft, but had been extinguished without serious damage. The appearance of this loft indicated that the fire had been started from within. The defendant was a member of the company, but had been arrested by other members.

Albert T. Walz testified that he saw defendant get out of the second-story window on a shed, and from there to the yard and out in the street. Immediately after, smoke issued from the window.

THE THERMOMETER.—The following table shows the state of the thermometer since July 1, as compared with the statement for the corresponding period last year:—

	1868.			1867.		
	6 A. M.	Noon	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M
July 1...	73½	84	87	76	89	90
" 2...	77	91	94½	76	83½	86
" 3...	79½	91	94½	77	90	92
" 4...	80	91	94	78½	90	92½
" 5...	80	94¼	86	80	91	83
" 6...	76	88	...	71	84	89½

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The new Board of Health convened to day, and effected the following organization for the ensuing year:—

President—Eliab Ward, M. D.

Secretary—Charles B. Barrett.

The following is a list of members of the Board:—*Edward Bennett, †Rene La Roche, M. D., James West, Thomas Stewardson, M. D., James Steel, James A. McCrea, M. D., George Morrison Coates, Henry Davis, *Conrad S. Grove, Charles J. Field.

*New members. †Reappointed.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A woman named Jane Martin, aged thirty-two, gave birth to a child in the outhouse of No. 221 S. Ninth street. When she was found the child was dead, and she was in a dying condition. Before assistance reached her she died. She had been living with a family, Twentieth and Vine streets, as cook. The Coroner took charge of the body. Verdict, death from hemorrhage.

John Irwin, aged thirty-five, residing in rear of 218 Juniperstreet, died from the effect of heat. Mr. I. was a laborer on the wharf.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday evening, a woman, in endeavoring to get on the steamboat at Fairmount, fell overboard. She was rescued by Policemen Leaman and Thorn, of the Park force.

INJURED ON A VESSEL.—Harry O'Brian, 30 years of age, fell from the upper deck of the steamer John A. Warner, this morning, and was severely injured.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The July term of the Court was opened this morning by Judge Peirce.

William H. Carryl was appointed foreman of the new Grand Jury, and quite a number of gentlemen were excused from service on the petit jury.

In the matter of Peter Burns, convicted last winter of forgery, counsel made a statement to the Court to the effect that the prisoner had made full restitution of all the monies obtained by his forgeries, and the bank that had been victimized requested that the sentence should be light. Sentence has been postponed this Court; at the prisoner's own request, and since his conviction he has been restored from a very precarious condition of health.

The Judge imposed the comparatively light sentence of one year's imprisonment, to date from the date of the conviction, January 10.

No case was found ready for trial, and the morning was taken up with motions for continuances, motions to fix days, etc.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—A jury was retained this morning for the purpose of trying George Williams, colored, for murder on the high seas, it being alleged that he killed a ship-mate off the coast of Africa. The case has been published in detail several times, and no doubt the facts are fresh in the recollection of the public. Upon consultation with the prisoner, Mr. O'Byrne, who represented him, stated that he had agreed, as best for him, to plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter, if the United States would accept the plea and abandon the charge of murder in the first degree. Messrs. Gilpin and Valentine expressed their acquiescence, and the plea was accordingly entered. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $1000 and undergo three years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peace Between Chili and Spain—Terrible Earthquake in Ecuador.

The Panama, June 27, correspondence of the New York *Times* says:—

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Limena arrived on the 20th instant, from South American ports.

CHILI.

Congress opened its session on the 1st instant. The main topics upon which the message of the President touches are the war with Spain and all that relates thereto, the affair of the corvettes, and the electoral reform question. The President entertains no hope of any renewal of hostilities, and consequently recommends that the extraordinary powers granted him by the war statute of 1865 be revoked. The protest of the British merchants to the British Government on the subject of the departure of the Chilian corvettes and the Spanish iron-clad may need no further action so far as Chili is concerned, as no danger is to be apprehended of fresh hostilities. A full adherence to the measures proposed on the question of electoral reform is expressed by the President, and he recommends their adoption by Congress.

BOLIVIA.

The Government has received a loan of $600 000 from Chili. President Maigalejo was in good health. Reports say that 10,000 rifles are daily expected to arrive at Cobija, as a war between Bolivia and Peru is imminent.

ECUADOR.

A severe earthquake occurred in the province of Ambato on the 17th ult., at 1 o'clock P. M., destroying life and property. It originated in a volcanic eruption of the Tunguragua or Sangia (which of the two was not certain. The Governor of Turnagal, Senor Martinez, had sent an official account of the disaster to the Supreme Government. Several towns were completely destroyed, and the bridge at Socalon was so damaged that it is quite useless.

In the Provinces there was considerable sickness, mostly from yellow fever; the capital, however, was healthy.

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and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address
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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. w

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Tax and Funding Bills in the Senate.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Lock-up Safety Valves.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—General Pile, of Missouri, offered the following to-day:—*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the provisions of the law requiring the lock-up safety valves on vessels propelled by steam, and that they be authorized to report by bill or joint resolution, at any time.

The Tax Bill

comes up in the Senate to-day as the special order after the morning hour. Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has succeeded in making it the special order from day to day until it is disposed of. After it is finished strong efforts will be made to get some action on the Funding bill. The chances are that the Tax bill will consume so much time that the Funding bill will not be reached.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Under the call of States and Territories for bills for reference, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Butler (Mass.), relative to Prince Edwards Island. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to admit into the several ports of the United States, free of duty, the products of Prince Edwards Island, including fish, whenever the Colonial Government of Prince Edwards Island shall by law provide for the admission of United States products to that island; free admission of American fishing vessels into its bays and harbors to refit, and shall license United States vessels to fish in the waters adjacent to that island. The license not to exceed $5 for any one vessel.

By Mr. Hinds (Ark.), providing for the payment of back pay and bounty to persons marked "slaves" on the rolls, as to other soldiers. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Allison (Iowa), approving the sale of certain lands in the city of Dubuque, by that city. To the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Loughridge (Iowa), granting lands to the Iowa Southern Railroad Company. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Washburne (Ills.), to establish a commission of charities for the District of Columbia. To Committee on Appropriations.

The call of States for bills being completed,

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the regularity and legality of the purchase of planing and riveting machines, common pumps and tools, and machinery generally, by Theodore Zeller, Engineer of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Adopted.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the Cherokee neutral lands, entitling actual settlers prior to June 10, 1868, to one hundred and sixty acres of land or less, to patents for the same.

N. T. Maynard (Tenn.) objected.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution in relation to surveys, and examinations of rivers and harbors. Passed.

The "Fourth" in Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated here with great *eclat*. The rejoicings of the day, however, were marred by at least forty accidents, several of them fatal to life, and a brutal murder. Arthur Young was the victim. The tragedy was enacted at Huss Park, the guilty persons being three in number. The weather is intensely warm.

Fire in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, July 6.—Lawrence Academy, at Groton, Massachusetts, was entirely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The library, etc., were mostly saved. The fire is supposed to have caught from Chinese crackers, thrown on the piazza by a boy. Loss on the building $4000, which is covered by insurance.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 106; Reading, 97; Canton Company, 48¾; Erie, 70¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 108½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 91¾; New York Central, 135½; Illinois Central, 137¾; Cumberland preferred, 34¼; Virginia 6s, 57¾; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson river, 139¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862 113; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 111¼; new issue, 108¾; 10-40s, 107½; 7-30s, 106¾. Gold, 140¾. Money, 4 per cent. Exchange, 9.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Cot on firmer at 32½@33. Flour dull; sales of 5500 barrels at Saturday's prices. Wheat declining. Corn active and 3@4c. higher; sales of 70,000 bushels. Western at $1 04@1 08. Oats active and advanced 1@2c.; sales 84,000 bushels at 82½@83½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27 75. Lard quiet at 16½@16¾. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	135	Chic. and N. W. prf.	81¾
N. Y. and E. R.	70¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅞
Phil. and Rea. R.	96½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91¾	R. R.	108¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¼	Gold	140⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	78⅝	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.		BOARD.	
$800 City 6s, New	102¾	2 sh 2d and 3d	50¾
$500 do. New	102¾	4 sh Len V R	54¾
$900 do. New	102¾	50 do	54¾
$200 do. Old	99½	24 sh Penna R	52¾
$1000 do. O	99½	380 sh Read R	48⅜
$2000 C & Am 6s, '89	95	100 do	48¼
$100 W Jersey 6s	90	20 sh Mech Bk	80½
55 sh Norrist'n R	68¼		
SECOND BOARD.			
$1270 Am Gold	140½	316 sh Penna R	52⅝
$700 City 6s, New	102¾	54 do	52⅝
$800 do. New	102¾	200 do	52⅝
$1600 W Jer R 6s	90	200 do	52¾
$500 Leh 6s, gold	88¼	25 sh Leh Nav	22
$500 do	89	50 sh Read R	47¾
$1000 do	88¾		

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES etc., executed in a superior manner, by
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No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street,
5 15 fmw 2m Corner of Linden street.

BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, JULY 6, 1868.

Resources		$764 403 92
Loans and Discounts	$77 761 00	
National Bank Notes	21 025 00	
Fractional Currency	1,446 24	
United States Bonds	3 6,300 00	
		$1,475,536 26
Due by Banks and Bankers		147,712 83
Cash Items including amount to Clearing House this A. M.		247,804 70
Furniture, Fixtures, and Real Estate	$13 221 59	
Current Expenses	4,132 17—	$17 353 76
		$1,888,507 23
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock	$247,600 00	
Surplus Fund	50 000 00	
Circulation	212,855 00	
Deposits	1,361 677 72	
		$1,362,312 72
Due to Banks and Bankers		38,413 58
Discount Account	$6,877 17	
Profit and Loss	701 33—	7,579 06
		$1,888,507 23

H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

FOURTH EDITION

THE CONVENTION.

Its Permanent Officers—Resolutions Sustaining A. J. and Complimenting Chase.

Susan B. Anthony Sends in a Letter upon the Old Subject.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention—Second Day's Proceedings.

Latest European Market Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The following are the permanent officers:—

	Vice Presidents.	Secretaries.
Alabama	Ex-G. S. Chapman,	Wm. W. Lowe.
Arkansas	B. D. Turner,	John W. Wright.
California	Hon. A. H. Rowe,	M. J. Gillette.
Connecticut	G. A. Nutshell,	Ge. D. Hastings.
Delaware	G. W. Cummins,	C. W. Wright.
Florida	Thos. Randall,	C. H. Smith.
Georgia	Hon. A. R. Wright,	Wm. A. Reed.
Illinois	D. M. Woodson,	W. P. Dowdell.
Indiana	Jas. A. Cravens,	W. R. Bowles.
Iowa	Wm. McClintock,	P. H. Besqueb.
Kansas	A. J. Mead	Isaac Sears.
Kentucky	Lucius D'ana,	Hart Gibson.
Louisiana	Louis St. Martin,	J. H. Leonard.
Maine	Isaac Reed.	J. A. Leuscott.
Maryland	George R. Dennis,	Coleridge Horsey
Massachusetts	Peter Harvey,	Chas. S. Clark.
Michigan	A. N. Hart,	F. V. Smith.
Minnesota	Winthrop Young,	Isaac Staples.
Missouri	Thos. L. Price,	A. Reed
Mississippi	E. C. Walthall,	Felix Laboure.
Nebraska	G. N. Crawford,	Peter Smith.
Nevada	D. E. Buell	Geo. H. Willard.
N. Hampshire	Geo. H. Peirce,	Albert R. Hatch.
New Jersey	Fran. S. Lathrop,	C. S. Hendrickson.
New York	Wm. M. Tweed,	H. A. Richmond.
N. Carolina	Redford Brown,	Dr. R. B. Haywood.
Ohio	Edwin B. Ods,	John Hamilton.
Oregon	E. L. Slatow,	A. D. Fitch.
Pennsylvania	Jno. L. Dawson,	Geo. M. Reilley.
Rhode Island	Amasa Sprague,	E. B. Bosson.
South Carolina	B. F. Perry,	W. S. Mullins.
Tennessee	A. P. Nicholson	H. G. McLaughlin.
Texas	Ashbel Smith,	Paul A. Ventch.
Vermont	Henry Keys,	Geo. H. Simmons.
Virginia	Robert D. Conrad,	Wm. D. Coleman.
West Virginia	Jas. W. Gallagher,	Calvin A. Sperry.
Wisconsin	Ex Gov. Dewey,	E. T. Thorne.

For Recording Secretaries—O. O. Prince, of New York; Moses M. Strong, of Wisconsin; V. A. Gaskell, of Georgia; A. M. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward A. Moore, of New York.

The Committee recommend that the rules and regulations of the Democratic convention of 1864 be adopted by this convention for the government of its proceedings.

HEISTER CLYMER, Chairman.

WILLIAM R. MORRISON, Secretary.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, submitted a series of resolutions, which were referred without reading.

The resolutions of the State Conventions of Pennsylvania and Michigan were referred without reading.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, moved the admission of delegates from the Democratic Convention of that State, who was appointed to memorialize this body in reference to the grievances of the people there under the radical rule. Adopted.

Additional resolutions were received and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, from California, from New York, by the Hon. Erastus Brooks, and from Pennsylvania.

The National Labor Convention Resolutions.

Resolutions from the National Labor Convention were sent up and read favoring the payment of public and private debts in greenbacks, and were received with great cheering, as also was one against further grants of public lands to private corporations, and favoring their reservation for distribution to actual settlers.

Susan B. Anthony Sends in a Letter.

A letter was received with great laughter from Susan B. Anthony, of the Women's Suffrage Association, urging the claims of women to participate in elections. Rejected.

The Territorial Delegates.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, offered a resolution admitting delegates from the territories to honorary seats in the Convention. Agreed to.

The Credentials.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported that full delegations were present from every State in the Union and recommended that three delegates from each territory and from the District of Columbia be admitted to the floor without the privilege of voting.

Mr. Cox, of New York, moved to amend so as to admit the entire eleven delegates from the district. Lost.

A delegate from California moved the admission of the delegates from the Territories to all the privileges of the Convention, except that each Territory shall have but one vote, which was rejected, and the Committee's report was then adopted.

Resolution to Sustain A. J.

Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that it is the duty of every friend of constitutional government to sustain the President in his efforts to stem the tide of radical usurpation and commending him for his course. (Cheers.) The resolution was referred.

Protection.

Mr. Fisher, of Kansas, offered a resolution reciting that the national flag should protect adopted citizens everywhere, the same as it does the native born. (Cheers.) Referred.

Mr. Wright, of Delaware, offered a resolution providing for a committee of one from each State to constitute a National Executive Committee. Adopted.

Chief Justice Chase is Thanked.

Mr. Hall, of New York, offered a resolution declaring that the thanks of the nation are due to Chief Justice Chase for his ability, impartiality, and fidelity to his constitutional duty in presiding over the Court of Impeachment. (Prolonged cheers.)

A Bid for Soldiers' Votes.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in favor of increasing the pensions to soldiers and sailors, by paying them the gold or its equivalent. (Slight applause.)

Other Motions and Resolutions.

Mr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution recognizing the fidelity of Andrew Johnson in upholding the Constitution and laws. (Referred.)

On motion of Mr. Richardson of Illinois, it was ordered that each State report its member of the Executive Committee by to-morrow morning.

Mr. Harley of Pennsylvania offered a resolution directing that the President's amnesty proclamation be read by the Secretary.

The vote was taken, and the resolution appeared to be lost.

The Chair was about to put the question again, when Mr. Brooks of New York, moved to amend the proposition, so as simply to declare that this Convention approves the amnesty proclamation. Which was carried.

Mr. Cox of New York, offered a resolution approving the doctrine of Mr. Marcy in the Hopia case, by which a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States secures to the inchoate citizen the same national protection as if naturalization was already completed.

A Motion to Nominate Candidates.

Mr. Bigler moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States (Cheers.)

Mr. Brewer, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution of thanks to the temporary Chairman, Mr. Palmer, of Wisconsin. Adopted. (Applause.)

Mr. Phillips, of Missouri, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention pledge themselves in advance to support its nominees.

The question was stated by the Chair on Mr. Bigler's resolution.

A Counter Motion.

Mr. Hutchins, of Missouri, moved to amend by substituting a resolution that no steps be taken towards the nomination of a candidate for President until after the platform shall have been presented and adopted.

A vote on this amendment was ordered to be taken by a call of the States.

Mr. Bigler explained that his proposition was not to proceed now to balloting for a candidate, but looked to putting candidates before the Convention. He was himself in favor of adopting the platform prior to any balloting. The vote by States was then taken on the amendment. At the conclusion, New York asked leave to retire for consultation, but the Chair declared that 159, half the votes, had been cast in the affirmative, and that the amendment had been adopted.

Mr. Garretson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring the sense of the Convention that in future Democratic Conventions a majority vote shall effect a nomination. (Applause.) Referred.

Pledging the Candidates.

Mr. Spaulding, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that parties put in nomination before this Convention shall be pledged by their friends to support its ticket and platform. Referred.

A delegate from Kentucky moved a resolution requesting the President of the United States to issue a proclamation of universal amnesty.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, asked an immediate vote on the resolution, and it was adopted, with a few dissenting votes.

Mr. Schwartz, of Missouri, offered resolutions on finances and taxation, which were referred.

Mr. Reeve, of Indiana, offered a resolution providing that a five minutes' recess shall be taken in every case before the roll is called on any question, the vote upon which by States is ordered.

Mr. Crawford, of Nebraska, offered a resolution condemning the reconstruction acts of Congress, which was referred.

Mr. Emerson, of Missouri, offered a resolution, calling upon the Committee on Resolutions to report the platform at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, from the Committee on Platform, hoped this would not be adopted. The committee were industriously at work and would report as soon as practicable.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, also of the Committee, said they hoped to be able to report to the Convention to-night.

The Adjournment.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, as a privileged motion, moved that when the Convention adjourn it be to meet again at 3 o'clock P. M., which was modified by substituting 4 o'clock and in that form the motion was adopted, and the Convention then adjourned.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

THE REASSEMBLING.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The various delegations having paraded in procession as announced from their headquarters at Moffat Mansion, passed New Tammany Hall, where sits the Democratic National Convention to Cooper Institute, and arrived at the great hall of the Cooper Union at 12 o'clock. Torn and tattered battle-flags from nearly every field of strife of the late war were present, prefacing the entrance of the delegation, and in their rear arrived various delegations, rapidly filling up the hall. The police arrangements were ample, precautions being taken to preserve the most perfect order.

The various bodies composing the procession as they entered the hall were heralded by the bands playing airs which have become familiar to veteran delegates upon the bloody field of battle. The Convention is emphatically an assemblage of soldiers, and their enthusiasm gives vent not in clapping of hands and stamping of feet, common to other bodies, but in resounding cheers from stentorian lungs at each name pronounced; signals and shouts either of deafening applause or vociferous groans, each given with a will and displaying to the peaceful mind a little glimpse of what a battle-cry might be.

During the filing in of the delegates, and the taking of seats of the officers of the Convention upon the stage, the various bands, by concerted arrangement, played "Hail Columbia," "Rally Round the Flag," etc. Cheers were given, flags dipped, and shouts of applause rent the air. Such names as McClellan, Hancock, Packer, Slocum, and Franklin were greeted with invariable applause.

THE CALL TO ORDER.

Precisely at noon, the chairman, General Franklin, called the Convention to order.

The Secretary, Colonel O'Brien, then read the rules of order as reported by the Committee on Resolutions.

A resolution was offered that all speeches, motions, etc., should be made from the floor, so as to avoid the undue prominence gained by the members upon the platform, which, after being amended to allow officers of the Convention to speak from the platform, was carried.

General Slocum, of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the committee was not yet prepared to report its draft of a platform, and reported an address to the National Democratic Convention in response to an invitation to the floor of that body, declaring the objects of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be the same as those which animated them during the war, deploring radical legislation, denouncing the apostacy of the men who were Democrats, censuring the proscription of loyal men at the South, and declaring General Grant a renegade.

A motion was made that the report just read should be accepted.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Latest Market Reports.

LONDON, July 6—Evening.—Consols for money 94⅝@95 for money and account; 5 20s, 73⅝; Erie, 46; Illinois Central, 102.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—Evening.—Cotton firm; sales of 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Flour, 30s.

LONDON, July 6—Evening.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5d.

ANTWERP, July 6.—Petroleum closed firm at 50f.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	135	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	82¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	70¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	106¾
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FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

The Amnesty Proclamation Endorsed—Hancock and Hendricks the Favorites for Nomination.

Taxation Bewailed—Restoration Clamored for.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Endorsing the Amnesty Proclamation.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A resolution endorsing the Amnesty Proclamation, and the general policy of Johnson, and recommending Hancock and Hendricks for candidates for President and Vice-President, to the National Convention, and pledging support to whatever nominees the National Convention might select, was passed.

Americans Imprisoned Abroad.

A resolution expressing sympathy for Americans confined in foreign prisons, and demanding a speedy settlement of the Alabama claim, was sent to the committee.

A Scene of Confusion and Disorder.

The resolution was followed by a scene of much confusion. "Cries of motion, order," etc. followed each other in riotous disregard of parliamentary rules, amid which a motion to adjourn was offered, and upon which a vote of States was taken, which resulted in the motion being lost.

A motion that the Chairman of each delegation appoint a sergeant-at-arms to assist the Chair in keeping order was carried under a suspension of the rules.

General McQuade addressed the Convention, advocating order, deliberation, and decorum, and stating that there were doubtless men present who had been sent by organizations representing opposite parties, and whose sole object was to make a disturbance.

He therefore moved that a call of States be made, and the resolutions therefrom be read by the respective Chairmen in their order, and referred at once to the Committee, which motion was unanimously adopted under a suspension of the rules. The call of States was then made for the purpose of naming a Sergeant-at-arms for each delegation, and their names were announced. Then followed a call of States for resolutions, in accordance with General McQuade's motion.

Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire had none to offer. Massachusetts offered a resolution that no more than one member from each delegation be allowed to speak upon any subject until some other State had been heard from.

Protection to Naturalized Citizens and Soldiers and Sailors.

A resolution was offered declaring the right of naturalized citizens of the United States when abroad to the protection of the American Government; and another protesting against the uniform neglect with which the soldiers and sailors had been treated in the distribution of the civil offices, and appointing a committee to correspond with the Democratic nominee, to request for the soldiers and sailors a share of the Government patronage.

Seats for the Delegations.

From New Jersey a resolution was read providing that the Chairman designate a place upon the floor for each delegation, and that each Sergeant-at-Arms shall control his own delegation. This was passed under a suspension of the rules. New Jersey also offered a resolution making the adjournment of the Convention to 3 P. M. of the same day.

The Greenback Question.

Maryland reported a resolution that, if greenbacks were good enough for soldiers' and sailors' orphans, they were good enough for pampered bondholders.

Adherence of the Soldiers and Sailors to the Democracy.

Delaware offered a resolution, declaring the apostacy of the Republican party, and the consequent adherence of the soldiers and sailors to the Democratic n